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THREE CENTS

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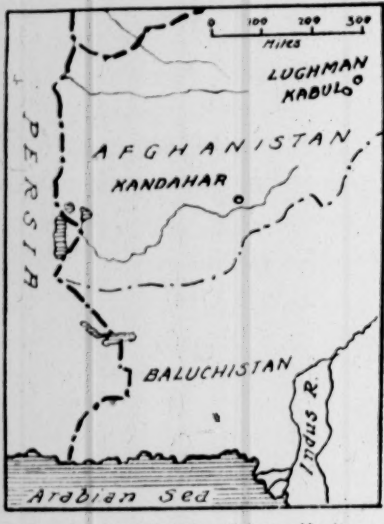
BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1919

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AFGHAN RULER IS SHOT BY ASSASSIN WHILE AT LUGHMAN

Ameer Played Important Part in the War by Maintaining Loyalty to the British Government Despite German Efforts

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday).—It is officially announced that news has been received from Kabul of the assassination of the Ameer of Afghanistan. Full details are lacking, but it appears that the Ameer was attacked early in the morning, while in camp at Lughman on Feb. 20, and shot. No arrests have yet been reported in connection with the murder, the motives of which are at present obscure.



Map shows Lughman where Ameer is reported to have been shot.

MUNICH SOVIETS TO ORGANIZE DEFENSE

New Government Raising Army to Resist Opposition of Central German Ministry—Revolutionary Movement Spreads

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—Munich messages state that the new Soviet Government there has decided to raise an army of defense to resist any attempt at its overthrow by the Central German Government. Meanwhile, serious disorder apparently prevails, and the revolutionary movement has spread to other South German towns, such as Baden, Nuremberg, and Augsburg.

Owing to these developments, the Bavarian deputies have left Weimar for Munich, thus entailing the postponement of the discussion of the draft of the new permanent constitution.

In Westphalia, meanwhile, the outlook seems more promising in consequence of the armistice arranged at Münster between the military authorities and the strike leaders, who decided upon suspension of the general strike.

Austrian Delegate at Weimar
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—A semi-official Weimar message states that Herr Bauer, German-Austrian Foreign Secretary, reached Weimar on Saturday to open decisive negotiations for German-Austria's union with Germany. Meanwhile a semi-official statement regarding the draft of the new German Imperial constitution states that the committee has approved it for submission to the National Assembly, and announces that the bill endeavors to secure the greatest possible unity of direction for the state in military and transport matters.

Certain rights have still to be referred to certain federal states, however, until complete unity is established by the convention and the explicit assent of those states secured.

The statement adds that the greatest step toward unification lies in the abandonment by the individual states of the active and passive right of maintaining separate embassies, and especially the right of international treaty. The determination of frontiers has not yet been settled.

Albanian Claims Heard

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Monday). The following official communiqué was issued today:

"The representatives of the allied and associated governments met today at the Quai d'Orsay from 3 to 5 p. m.

"The Albanian representatives were introduced and stated the Albanian claims. Examination of the question was referred to the committee on Greek affairs.

"The Paris Inter-Allied Commission on Polish Affairs communicated certain information, and proposals were received from the inter-allied commission now at Warsaw. Marshal Poch was present.

"The next meeting will be held tomorrow, Feb. 25, at 3 p. m."

SECRET TREATY ON TSING-TAO DENIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

TOKYO, Japan (Monday).—In the House of Peers on Monday, Mr. Kai Hara, the Premier, stated that there was no secret treaty in existence regarding Tsing-tao. A military convention on the subject had not been published, by mutual arrangement between the two governments. Dr. Sakuyé Takahashi said that in his opinion, China's demand for the return of Tsing-tao could not be supported, except on the basis of a secret treaty.

Mr. Hara announced that a complete understanding had been arrived at between the head of the Chinese delegation and Viscount Kakiéi Uchida. There was no reason why China should demand the return of Tsing-tao. Some agreements, he admitted, had not been published in conformity with China's wishes.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS PLAN IS DEFENDED

United States Senator Lewis Charges That Opposition Is Based on Partisanship and Upholds the President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. Accepting the challenge hurled at the project for the League of Nations sponsored by President Wilson, James Hamilton Lewis, United States Senator from Illinois, took up the cause of the league on Monday and set out to answer the arguments put forward by Senators Borah, Reed and Poinsett. As on the former occasions when the constitution of the League of Nations was under debate in the Senate, the galleries were crowded and Senator Lewis received his meed of applause at the end of his peroration.

Charging that partisanship was at the bottom of the opposition manifested by Senators to the League of Nations, Senator Lewis declared that the refusal to heed the President's request for silence until he himself had explained the project in the light of his fuller knowledge, Senator Lewis said: "Nothing so proved the animosity to Wilson's success in any design as the refusal to grant him his request as he sailed for America, to postpone discussion of the constitution of the league until he could arrive and explain the circumstances of its formation. The fact that there would be months after President Wilson returns to Paris for the conclusion of his work, in which discussion of every nature could be had, had no influence on those who preferred to exhibit everywhere their defiance of any request he might make."

League Declared Not an Alliance

"If Woodrow Wilson were a Roman Catholic," continued Senator Lewis, "charged by a Cicerus with conspiracy to surrender his land to an enemy of his country, and Mr. Taft a modern Aaron Burr, they could not have been more violently impugned than each has been by the leaders of the opposition to the League of Nations."

The Senator from Illinois urged that the reasons for opposition to the constitution of the league put forward by its opponents had no justification in the contents of the document. He declared that Washington and Jefferson opposed special alliances with foreign powers and that the contemplated league is not an alliance, but a world league for the protection of weak and strong alike, that allegations to the effect that Great Britain would, through the executive council of the league, dominate the world, were unfounded. Section 19 of the constitution of the league, Senator Lewis asserted, is specifically designed to prevent aggression by any country, thus safeguarding the inviolability of the Monroe Doctrine. He continued:

"The reasons urged as a justification for the assault have, I declare, no grounds in the contents of the document. It is said that the document violated our policy against alliances with foreign governments as opposed by Washington. I answer that the document prevents what Washington opposed—partial alliances by America with any foreign country, even were her statesmen inclined."

Opposition to Aggression

"It is asserted by the opponents of the plan that it violates the Monroe Doctrine, which guarantees the countries of South and Central America from aggression by European countries. It was to prevent this very assumption that Section 19 of the charter pledged all of the governments in the league to resist aggression by any on any state or government of the world. The words of this Section 19 are taken from the spirit of the resolution passed by the Hague Peace Conference in 1907, resolving to preserve the Monroe Doctrine in any treaty or of alliance of world nations for world peace."

America, urged Senator Lewis, has reached the parting of the ways and must decide whether it will be potent for world peace or join in competition in armaments leading to war.

"This country must prepare for armies and navies of a volume that shall make us supreme against any land and every foe, but which shall swell the debt of the nation to where it will exhaust the rich and beggar the poor, and then awaken a discontent to burst forth in internal daily dissensions—provoking in the end civil revolution."

Bill Providing for Referendum

Nearly a dozen more speeches are scheduled to be delivered in the Senate this week on the League of Nations. Senators Lodge and Knox will not speak until after the White House conference on Wednesday. Their views on the subject are eagerly awaited by their colleagues in the Senate.

Ernest Lundeen, Republican Representative from Minnesota, introduced a bill in the House on Monday providing for a referendum on the League of Nations. It provides that the Secretary of State, not less than 30 days and not more than 90 days after the draft of the peace treaty has been submitted to this country, order a nationwide ballot as to whether or not the

League of Nations should be adopted. The issue, he said, is too serious to be decided without an appeal to the people.

Monroe Doctrine Aided

Michigan Law Professor Indorses League of Nations Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
ANN ARBOR, Michigan.—The covenant for the League of Nations presented to the Peace Conference by President Wilson is viewed as an extension of the fundamentals of the Monroe Doctrine by Jesse S. Reeves, professor of political science at the University of Michigan, one of the foremost authorities on his subject in America.

"In no sense can it be said to infringe on the Monroe Doctrine," said Professor Reeves. "It strengthens it in this hemisphere by pledging to its support the strength of the nations of the world, and it pledges the strong nations of the world to protect all weaker states, as President Monroe pledged the United States to protect from foreign aggression the independent nations of North and South America."

"Furthermore, the covenant is feasible, practical, strong, and built on lines that insure its success and continuing growth and strength."

"I say it makes a Monroe Doctrine of the world. President Monroe, in his address to Congress in 1823, enunciated what we know as the Monroe Doctrine. The significant sentence in his address is: 'With the governments (of South America) who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, in any other European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.'"

PROFESSOR DE VALERA IS QUITE SATISFIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday).—At a meeting of the London Irishmen on Saturday, a message was read which was stated to be from Professor de Valera and dated Feb. 19. The message reads: "Between sky and land, achara—no one could dispute the discretion exercised by your council. No need to trouble about us. We are all well looked after, and well supplied. We are in excellent spirits. I am delighted that London is leading in Great Britain. The unfortunate element in Liverpool will be overcome by reason. Glasgow is, I find, doing well. So are Leeds and Manchester. In fact, Ireland beyond the seas is waking up, and freedom is within grasp."

"Fraternally,
(Signed) 'E. DE VALERA.'"

ROMAN CATHOLICS AGREE ON PROGRAM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Monday). The French Roman Catholic hierarchy has held a meeting which was decided upon for 1919 during one of Cardinal Amette's periodical visits to Rome. The meeting discussed the grouping of the Roman Catholic forces, in view of the coming general elections, and drew up the minimum program which candidates expecting Roman Catholic support will be called upon to accept. The program includes a demand for liberty of the members of the religious orders who fought in the cause of France to remain in the country and carry on religious work, and resumption of relations with the Vatican.

LABOR CONVERTED BY DRY RESULTS

Prohibitionists Allege That the "No Beer-No Work" Movement Is a Brewery Plot Which Is Doomed to Failure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Union labor itself, wherever prohibition has come to pass, has been converted to it by its results; it is only the brewery-led and brewery-inspired element in labor circles in the yet remaining wet centers of population which will take any hand in the "no beer-no work" campaign, a campaign that will react with discredit upon any section of the labor movement which fosters it.

This is the answer, in brief, of the anti-liquor element to the threats of certain sections of organized labor to strike when national prohibition goes into effect. They point out that in New York and New Jersey the liquor interests, particularly the brewers, have obtained control of the offices of leadership of organized labor in this vicinity. In the State of New York, John P. Holland, president of the Federation of Labor, is described by the prohibitionists as a former brewery worker; and Emanuel Koveleski, treasurer of the state federation, is president of the Bartenders Union. Mr. Koveleski is now visiting other cities in the interests of the "no beer-no work" movement, and is regarded as one of the chief leaders of that campaign.

The prohibitionists assert that this campaign is a brewery scheme. Rollin O. Everhart, editor of the New York edition of the American Issue, says:

"If the small part of union labor which is completely subservient to the wishes of the United States Brewers' Association wants to exhaust its funds and likewise the good will of the American people toward it by quitting work until ordinary necessity forces it back to work again, it will be sorrier, but wiser, when all is over. The American people know the smell of a brewery plot, and brewery plots are not popular in America right now. The quickest way that the brewery-controlled element in union labor can get itself in thorough national disfavor is to undertake to do something to save the business of the brewery profiteers who did not hesitate to promote pro-German activities in the United States and aid and abet German sedition here."

WORLD CONGRESS OF RED CROSS PROPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Monday).—Henry P. Davison, chairman of the committee of the Red Cross societies of the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan, at a dinner given on Friday to the international press representatives, submitted a memorandum from the Red Cross society's joint committee, at which request the international Red Cross committee at Geneva has called a convention of the Red Cross organizations of the world to meet at Geneva 50 days after the declaration of peace "to formulate and propose to the Red Cross societies of the world, an extended program of Red Cross activities in the interest of humanity."

From this gathering is expected to emerge an international organization for the promotion of public health measures, as well as the provision of measures for dealing with problems of world relief in emergencies.

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NEW GOVERNOR FOR HONG KONG APPOINTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday).—The King has approved the appointment of Reginald Edward Stubbs, C. M. G., colonial secretary of Ceylon, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong, in succession to Sir Francis May, K. C. M. G.

Reginald Edward Stubbs, who is a son of the famous historian, the Rt. Rev. William Stubbs, Bishop of Oxford, followed a brilliant career at Oxford University with a position in the colonial office in London. He became first-class clerk in that department in 1919 and the same year was sent on a special mission to the Malay peninsula and Hong Kong. A year later he officiated on the West African lands committee, and has on several occasions administered the government in Ceylon.

PREMIER DEFENDS ATTITUDE ON MINES

Mr. Lloyd George Shows Need for an Investigation Before Granting Miners' Demands—Urges Quick Legislation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Monday).—William Adamson, leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, announced this afternoon that 611,998 miners were in favor of a strike in the recent ballot, and 104,997 against. The Prime Minister introduced the Coal Industry Commission Bill after questions, and asked that it should be passed through all stages today. Mr. Justice Sankey has accepted chairmanship of the commission.

In introducing the bill, the Premier dealt with the various demands of the miners—demobilization, wages increase, shortened hours, and general reconsideration of the conduct of the mines.

Regarding the first question, the miners had been asked before all others, and nearly 200,000 miners had been demobilized in order to get coal to set industries going. The terms of demobilization were the most generous in Europe. Regarding the demands in respect to wages, hours, and conditions of the industry, the Premier stated that the government had hesitated to grant the terms without a careful inquiry.

The coal trade itself would be damaged. In South Wales, very significantly, the minority against striking was much higher than elsewhere. The South Wales coal field was largely dependent upon exports. In 1913, 24,000,000 tons, exclusive of 23,000,000 of bunker coal, had been exported. That element entered into the price of everything. Now it was proposed to put on another 8s. or 10s. per ton, to the detriment of the overseas trade. Already the cost of coal at the pit mouth in England was 18s. per ton, as against America's 11s. They were losing huge orders, where they practically dominated the market before the war.

In this way it appeared that Mr. Lloyd George attempted to justify the government's determination to make full inquiry before granting wide concessions. He portrayed the effects of high coal prices upon other industries, like glass-making, engineering, machinery and the consequent reduction in the demand for coal leading to unemployment, which would come back on the miner himself.

The government, he claimed, were trustees, not for one, but for all classes, and they could not grant concessions without the closest inquiry into the effects on other industries. Moreover, they could not allow one industry to be the judge in a case where other industries were involved.

Dealing with the ability of the mines to bear the extra burden if the organization was changed so as to eliminate waste, Mr. Lloyd George doubted the possibility of carrying the elimination so far. That matter, along with housing conditions, would be investigated by the commission proposed.

RUSSIANS SAID TO LIKE SOVIET RULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—With the conclusion of the testimony of Albert Rhys Williams on Monday, the United States Senate Judiciary Sub-committee, which has been holding hearings for a fortnight on Bolshevism in Russia and propaganda in this country, adjourned, subject to call by the chairman. Although Mr. Williams entreated that other witnesses, who have the same sympathetic attitude that he has toward the Soviet Government, be called, it is considered unlikely in these crowded days that there will be further hearings at this session of Congress.

Mr. Williams, who spent a year in Russia, being employed by the Soviet Government for at least two months of that time, admits that there are and have been disorders and excesses in Russia; but these, he maintained, were only of such kind as are incident to any revolution. Last September and October, he thought, were the worst times. In spite of everything he testified, the Soviet Government is firmly rooted in the affections of the masses of the Russian people, it has existed for 15 months and has become established.

AMERICA'S DUTY TO FULFILL TASK BEGUN AT PEACE CONGRESS

President Wilson's Work Involves Heavy Responsibilities—Russia Must Be Saved From Lenin's Brutal Rule

Written for The Christian Science Monitor by Charles R. Crane, and sent by special cable from its European News Office. Copyright 1919 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

PARIS, France (Monday).—In his appearance, in his speech, and in his work at the conference, the President has given a fine picture of vigor at the best. He was always distinguished, always courteous, and always equal to the responsibility imposed upon him. In the founding of the League of Nations, he took us back to Jefferson. By his genius for cooperation, he has built up a structure of influence and responsibility, which it would be very difficult to hold without him. He has established for the American people a position in the world that is very similar to one that the Kaiser hoped to establish for the Germans, but on an entirely different basis.

The time has come to determine whether we are satisfied with our work and care to continue the responsibility of maintaining it. While the League of Nations is well founded, and a great step has been made in human progress, the future, even the immediate future, is not yet secure. Our responsibility for it is very great, and we must recognize at once two things. The problems involved are much greater than those of the war. They mean vast sacrifices and anxieties for years to come, and even if we try to evade the immediate task, we cannot acquit ourselves to the next generations by dodging now. Have we the courage, decision, and men, to carry through the great work we have put our hand to? The President has lived up to his duty in an inspiring way, and now that he has reached home, he should have a clear, convincing declaration from the people as to whether they approve his work and wish him to go on with it. Europe can not get on without our aid any more than Russia can.

Men for the Work

The matter of men to carry on the work, already so well begun, is a very serious one. It would seem as though the political responsibilities were almost too great for the average men who have to assume them. As with us, a boy learns his trade best in a country shop, where there is variety of work to do, as a doctor gets his best practice in a country district, and a lawyer gets his best foundation in a country town, so, apparently, the political life of a small nation is the best one for developing real political experience and judgment. There are few men more dangerous to the Central Powers, more valuable to the Allies, or more useful in founding a new state than President Thomas G. Masaryk of the Czechoslovak Republic.

The best charter of the League of Nations was proposed by General Jan Christen Smuts of South Africa, and accepted, and one of the most influential men in the conference has been Mr. Venizelos, Premier of Greece.

Probably the best proposal for remaking the map of Europe was one made by the Polish representative, Roman Dmowski. Apparently the small state, with all its problems, develops a kind of resourcefulness and judgment that the sailor gets in managing a small ship at sea.

Problem of Russia

The great tragedy overhanging this conference, which it is impossible to avoid or conceal, is the tragedy of Russia. Many little states are represented in the conference, down to the King of Hedjaz; yet many distinguished Russians, both here and in England, whose part in the revolution leaves no question as to their loyalty and democratic views, and whose experience in Russian political life is well known, are not questioned about Russian affairs, and are not allowed to represent their country at the conference, and this when Russia has made greater sacrifices for the war than any other country, and when her spirit and her doctrine, proposed years ago to The Hague, are the spirit and doctrines of this conference. The present so-called government of Russia is the most brutal government that ever existed in the world, the most insane that ever existed in the world, and the most incompetent that ever existed in the world, and it has required all three of these qualities to a supreme degree, to wreck that state in the thorough way in which it has been wrecked. It is just as alien to Russia, and everything that we know of as Russian, as is the Tartar Government of the Middle Ages, the only difference being that its roots are in Germany instead of Asia.

The pogrom of Christians is still going on, and if Count Tolstoy had been alive when Lenin and Trotsky came into power, he would have been one of the first they would have put out of the way.

Of the three great dramas that have been set before the world during the last four years, the Kaiser with his doctrine of military force as a mode of progress, has disappeared, and there are still left President Wilson, with his doctrine of service, and Lenin with his doctrine of hatred. The world cannot rest nor breathe easily until

one more drama is closed. The ghost of Russia at the banquet of nations will not down.

Another American, of whom we are all proud, has announced home with the President. The courageous career of David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, in Bolshevik, frozen, starved, Russia, would have been before our eyes constantly, if it had not been for the screen of the great war, but he should be made to understand that we know he has lived up to our highest traditions of duty. He is a fine soldier.

Danish Moderation

Only Unqualified Claim of Delegate Is for Northern Schleswig

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Monday)—M. Stiephen Pichon announced that the Danish terms are ready for the council of ten's consideration, but that nothing will be done further until M. Clemenceau once more takes the chair. The delay will not be great, for it is expected that in a few days, the president of the council will be attending to business, and it is even possible he may reside at the Quai d'Orsay on Thursday. During the interval, the council of ten is considering the Albanian claims, the report of the inter-allied Polish commission, the Zionist proposals and the Moroccan problem.

Commissioners dealing with the Rumanian question and the delimitation of the Jugo-Slav state in the Italian region will on Tuesday commence consideration of the Serbo-Rumanian frontier in the region of Banat of Temesvar.

The moderation with which Denmark presented her claims at Friday's sitting of the council is most favorably commented upon. The Danish representative put forward an unqualified claim only to Northern Schleswig. As for Middle Schleswig, while asking for a plebiscite, in accordance with the treaty of 1864, the Danish Government seemed to be anxious, above all else, to insure prevention of the excesses committed throughout the whole country, especially in the west, by German soldiers' councils. Denmark further demands the suppression of the German naval establishments at Flensburg and Sonderburg, and the dispatch of allied ships to Flensburg and other harbors.

Belgium Asked to State Claim

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday)—A memorandum from the Dutch Government has been received requesting the Belgian Government to communicate to them the claims which Belgium laid before the Peace Conference, and which interest Holland. The reply of the Belgian Government has not yet been dispatched.

Reparation Committee Meets

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Monday)—An official communiqué issued today said: "The allied commission on reparation met at 10:30 this morning at the Ministry of Finance, under the presidency of M. Louis Klotz. After welcoming Senator Monig, and Senator Friere Daudrade as delegates from Portugal upon the commission, and after concluding the discussion of its agenda, the commission decided to push forward the work of the first and second sub-committees, charged respectively with questions of valuation and damage, and to study the means of payment and the financial security of the enemy powers.

"A third sub-committee appointed to study measures of control and guarantees was constituted. It chose as its president Mr. William Morris Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, and as its vice-president Mr. Bernard M. Baruch of the United States."

British Proposals Considered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Monday)—An official communiqué issued today said: "The international committee on the régime of ports, railways and waterways sub-committee dealing with the questions of the freedom of transit, met this morning at 10 o'clock at the Ministry of Public Works and completed the discussion of the freedom of transit, which had been submitted by the British delegation. It was decided that the preparation of an official draft should be entrusted to a drafting committee."

PROTECTION OF INVESTORS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Speedy passage by the United States Congress of a bill framed by the Capital Issues Committee for the protection of investors against promoters who prey upon the public, was urged by the fraternal insurance societies at their recent sessions here. The drastic features of the federal bill are said to make it more effective than the blue sky laws of the various states.

LABOR TO CONVENE WITH NON-PARTISANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Plans have been made by a special committee of the Chicago Labor Party to hold a delegate convention for the purpose of arranging cooperation between the Non-Partisan League and the Labor Party either at Springfield or Chicago. In May it is announced by Charles Dold, chairman of the executive committee of the Chicago Labor Party. A definite date will be fixed after consultation with the Non-Partisan League leaders.

ORDER IN RUSSIA CALLED PEACE KEY

David R. Francis, United States Ambassador to That Country, Points to Existing Danger of German Influence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—David R. Francis, United States Ambassador to Russia, was a passenger aboard the steamer George Washington, which brought President Wilson back to America on Monday. For the past two years Mr. Francis has been in Russia and just before leaving made a trip through Northern Russia where the allied and United States forces are on guard.

During the brief stop of the presidential party in Boston, Mr. Francis received a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. In his opinion one of the essentials to world peace is the speedy restoration of order in Russia. Without it, he believed that a durable peace would be found impossible. It was impossible, he thought, to emphasize the seriousness of the outrages that are being committed under the reign of the Bolsheviks, with their utter disregard for organized governments.

Mr. Francis, who left Russia on Nov. 6, was in conference with President Wilson on several occasions on the homeward voyage aboard the George Washington. During these conferences the political and economic situation in that country was discussed. Mr. Francis made a number of recommendations to the President looking toward more vigorous action on the part of the United States and the allied governments with regard to effectually meeting the danger constituted to world civilization by the Bolshevik reign. Mr. Francis did not particularize concerning his recommendations, but it is likely that his views for meeting the situation in the beleaguered country will be presented at a hearing which he will have before one of the committees of the United States Senate while he is visiting in Washington. Mr. Francis also will advise with the State Department on Russian conditions.

In stating the situation generally, on Monday, Mr. Francis said: "Throughout the central and northern parts of Russia there is in full sway a reign of terror under the régime of the Bolsheviks. They intend to maintain themselves in power, if they can. And the outrages which have been committed under this régime are terrible to think of. Should a peace be negotiated with the Bolsheviks, it is to be feared, I firmly believe that inside of another 20 years Germany will be as strong, even stronger, than she was when this great war was launched. Germany, it is well to recall, is almost unimpaired industrially. Germany is familiar with the character of the Russians. More than this, she has been for many years closely observing these people with the view to exerting her influence among them, and unless the Allies are effective in Russia, Germany may yet gain a victory."

PRESIDENT GREETED AT NEW HAVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Several thousand persons gathered at the New Haven station on Monday evening to greet President Wilson when the special train conveying him and his party from Boston to Washington reached here shortly before 8 o'clock. Headed by Mayor David E. Fitzgerald, who is also chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and a large number of city officials and heads of civic societies, a procession was organized at the City Hall half an hour before the arrival of the President's train and paraded through the central streets to the station.

When the train reached this city the President, Rear Admiral Grayson, and several other members of the President's party shook hands with the members of the local committee, who congratulated Mr. Wilson upon his safe arrival. The President made no address to the people, but was cheered lustily. Mrs. Wilson did not appear. The train stopped but a few moments. Several hundred Yale students were among the crowd that greeted the President.

SPOKANE CAR SYSTEM RECEIVER IS NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SPOKANE, Washington—Federal Judge E. E. Cushman, of Tacoma, Washington, on petition of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, Illinois, has appointed P. E. Connors, of Chicago, receiver of the Spokane and Inland Empire street car system, of which the traction street car system is a part. The Chicago bank is trustee for the bondholders. Waldo G. Paine, vice-president and general manager of the system, says this action has become necessary because of decreasing revenue, amounting for some time past to a loss of \$10,000 monthly, thus rendering the company incapable of paying interest on its bond issues. It is believed that this court order will eventuate in a union of the two street car companies, and possibly in placing them on a paying basis.

TRADE PROSPECTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—Dealing with the opportunity for Canadian manufacturers to get business in South Africa, Mr. Lloyd Harris, who is at the head of the Canadian Trade Mis-

sion in England, recently wrote to Sir Thomas White, Acting Premier of Canada, the following being an extract from his letter:

"The South African representatives state that they think Canada's trade with South Africa could be very largely extended. In order to carry out a scheme of this kind, it would be necessary, of course, to provide satisfactory shipping facilities. Canadian manufacturers should be advised of trade opportunities in South Africa and urged to send their representatives there for the purpose of making trade connections. It will require an enormous amount of railway equipment of all kinds, mining machinery, agricultural implements, clothing, etc. They say that they have no ambition at the moment of making South Africa a manufacturing country and are therefore in a position to secure their requirements from other countries and preferably from within the Empire."

The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Cape Town, Mr. W. J. Egan, is constantly, through the columns of the Weekly Bulletin, the organ of the Department of Trade and Commerce, drawing the attention of Canadian manufacturers to the great trade openings there are for them in South Africa. As a result, the mail from South Africa has brought trade requirements concerning Canada's manufactured articles.

Recent trade returns of the South African Union show that the total value of the imports during the nine months ended Sept. 30, last, was \$36,377,740, as compared with \$27,692,402 for the corresponding period of 1917. Canada's value of exports to South Africa increased from \$619,622 in 1917 to \$733,387 for last year, or an increase of \$113,765. Canada's purchases from South Africa increased during the same period from \$6324 to \$113,936.

JAMAICAN SUGAR FACTORY PROJECT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—The contracts for the establishment of the Government Central Sugar Factory in the Parish of St. Thomas, have been laid before the Legislative Council. After a lengthy debate, in which the elected members while accepting the broad fundamentals, did not accept all the details, the contracts were referred to a select committee.

There is some doubt as to the attitude toward the project of the United Fruit Company, an American concern with heavy holdings in the island generally, and in St. Thomas especially. Despite a general expression of a benevolent attitude toward aiding in establishing the factory in any way possible to it, the surmise is that it may not suit the business policy of the company to do so in any practical way. Similar doubt attaches to the actual final business attitude of another company whose base is Jamaica. The government, however, has the power finally of taking over land needed for such an important public undertaking and paying a fair price for it.

SOIL SURVEY OF UTAH TO BE MADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A soil survey of Utah for the purpose of insuring returned soldiers and others going only upon land that is adaptable to cultivation, will be undertaken within the next few months, according to Dr. P. S. Harris, director of the Utah Agricultural College's experiment station.

Dr. Harris claims that thousands of dollars are wasted each year by persons unfamiliar with the soil conditions of Utah by their endeavor to grow crops on poor land. A map of soil conditions of the entire State will be made, Dr. Harris said, and the data will then be available for state and government access in the placing of returning soldiers on the farms.

GROSSE BERTHA FOR PARIS

PARIS, France (Monday)—One of the German long-range guns which shelled Paris at intervals during the last few months of the war is now on its way to this city and will be placed on exhibition in the Place de la Concorde, according to La Victoire. Marshal Foch, the newspaper says, demanded the surrender by the Germans of one of these guns, which was found by French officers near Mayence, and it is this weapon which is being sent to Paris.

SOUP KITCHENS IN LAWRENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—The Pacific Mills print works will open this morning. This plant employs over 2000 operatives, who have been out of work since last Monday because of the walkout of the boiler firemen, who are returning to work on the same basis as before the strike. Seven soup kitchens also were to be erected in the city today, the sum of \$1000 having been collected for this purpose.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

BARBATOON, Saskatchewan—Members of the Postal Employees Association who have been in convention here have by resolution placed themselves on record as demanding the following: Right of free speech in its entirety; a minimum wage of \$24 weekly; abolition of all work in basements; abolition of wooden mail cars; adjustment for seniority and monetary losses; five day week of six hours a day.

INTOXICATED DRIVER FINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Found guilty of operating a motor truck while intoxicated, James Garrahan of this city was fined \$200 and costs in the seventh district court here.

SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR MEASURE

California Asked to Give Up Ownership of Waterfront to the City—Plan Opposed by Public Ownership Advocates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SACRAMENTO, California—A measure which will confront the lawmakers when they return to Sacramento at the close of the legislative recess on Feb. 24, for the final half of the present session, and which has a strong backing, is a proposal to turn the San Francisco harbor and waterfront, which is now owned by the State, over to the city of San Francisco. One of the arguments in favor of this proposal is to the effect that the city of San Francisco, which is more immediately and vitally interested in the matter than is the whole State, should have the ownership and management of the harbor.

In this connection, it is pointed out that the city of Seattle, Washington, which has control of its own harbor, has in some respects outstripped San Francisco in harbor development and foreign trade, and it is asserted that unless San Francisco has the opportunity of taking control of its own destiny in this respect, it may, through neglected opportunities, lose its position as the metropolis of the Pacific Coast and fall to the position of a city of the second rank.

On the other hand, the plan is strongly opposed, especially by those who believe in public ownership. It is said that San Francisco and New Orleans are now the only two ports in the United States whose harbors and waterfronts are wholly publicly owned, and it is asserted that the acquisition of the harbor gateways to the sea by the great transcontinental railroads and other interests, has been the cause of levying countless toll upon the American people. While the San Francisco harbor would still be publicly owned if it were acquired by the city, it is asserted by advocates of state ownership that city ownership would be just one step nearer private ownership, and that if the city once got control of the harbor it would not long before private interests would begin to secure a foothold to the detriment of the public welfare. In fact it is asserted that large financial interests have long been endeavoring to secure ownership on the San Francisco harbor and that the present move is a dangerous tendency toward letting down the bars. In this connection opponents of the measure point to the recent alienation of certain waterfront property owned by the city, to private interests, claiming that this has been done in a way that is detrimental to the city's interest; and these objectors assert that should the city own and control the harbor its valuable waterfront rights and privileges would soon be in danger of encroachment by private interests.

RADICALS ATTACK THE ESPIONAGE ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The liberty conference held here by several organizations of radicals came to an end with a meeting in Delmonico's, which was not held until after the police commissioner rescinded an order to disperse the audience. Gilbert E. Roe, a former partner of Mr. La Follette, said if the police were closing the meeting, they should all leave; if the management was closing it, they should remain. Later some one telephoned to Commissioner Enright and was told to allow the meeting to proceed when stenographers representing the authorities arrived. The radicals, therefore, held their meeting, arguing against such laws as the Espionage Act, and declaring that free speech and a free press had been abrogated.

CHICAGO PRIMARIES FOR MAYORALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Nominations for Mayor of Chicago will be made today in the Democratic and Republican primaries. Mayor William Hale Thompson, whose war record attracted international attention, is making a strong campaign for renomination by the Republicans. Opposed to him are Harry Olson, chief justice of the mu-

nicipal court of Chicago, and Capt. C. E. Merriam, lately in charge of United States propaganda work at Rome, Italy, professor of political science at the University of Chicago and several times alderman in the Chicago city council. Robert M. Sweitzer, county clerk and choice of the Democratic organization, appears to have the lead in the Democratic mayoralty primaries.

JOHN GALSWORTHY ON THE IRISH QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—In a speech before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in this city, John Galsworthy said of the Irish question: "Why is it that people over here seem so often to think that Ireland is a simple proposition? I am for national liberty all the time. The only trouble is that in Ireland there are two nations, and they both want to be free. Furthermore, they both insist that if one of them is free the other cannot possibly be. It is not any more we tyrannical English who stand in the sunlight of Ireland, but the two Irish nations who stand in each other's sunlight."

FURTHER CHARGES AGAINST M. HUMBERT

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The demand of the military governor of Paris for another prosecution of Charles Humbert, former proprietor of Le Journal, was made public today. It accuses the Senator of having used his influence on behalf of the Salmon aviation motors, of having received 150 shares of the Salmon Company as a gift, and with having sold them later for more than 1,000,000 francs. The document includes an affidavit from General Bernard, director of aeronautics in the Ministry of War, who testified that M. Humbert often tried to persuade him to order the Salmon motors for the French Army.

NATIONALISTS REFUSE OFFER OF ADMIRAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Christian Science Monitor European News Office ascertains from the Colonial Office that the Nationalist delegation, whom the crew of the steamer Durham Castle refused to take on board, have declined the British admiral's informal offer to take the delegation to Europe on H. M. S. Minerva, which is due shortly in home waters.

BOSTON FISH TRIAL DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The trial of 30 defendants in the Superior Criminal Court on a charge of conducting a monopoly for the purpose of enhancing the prices of fresh fish at Boston, has been delayed by a motion of Henry F. Hurlburt, counsel for the defendants, who claims that the jurors have been illegally summoned. The motion was taken under advisement until today.

TICKET SPECULATORS ACCUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—In the West Side Court today eight theater ticket speculators will be arraigned for alleged violation of the new city ordinance requiring them to obtain licenses. The prosecution plans to ask for a workhouse sentence whenever the evidence proves violation of the ordinance. This is done in an attempt to break up the theater ticket speculation evil.

NEW YORK CITY IMPROVEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The sum of \$10,000,000 was recently appropriated by the Board of Estimate for public improvements, to consist principally of the construction of sewers, the opening of streets and the completion of streets which have been laid out in the five boroughs. Bids will be received in the boroughs, the contracts to be given to the lowest bidder.

M. E. BRESHKOVSKY TO SPEAK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Under the auspices of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, Mme. Catherine Breshkovsky will speak at Tremont Temple at 8 o'clock this evening upon the needs of 4,000,000 Russian children. Dr. Samuel Crothers also will speak on Russia. Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird will preside at the meeting.

RECENT PROGRESS IN IRISH FARMING

Corn Production Act, Passed to Encourage Cereal Growing, Has Added Nearly a Million Acres of New Tillage

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland—The Rt. Hon. Sir T. W. Russell, vice-president of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, recently delivered an address on "Twenty Years of Agricultural Development in Ireland, 1899-1919."

Sir Thomas said that the first outstanding fact was that there were nothing like adequate funds for carrying on the work. New opportunities were constantly presenting themselves and these, of course, entailed increased expenditure. The war had caused such a decrease in the value of their securities that fresh funds were absolutely necessary, so that great schemes which had had to be suspended might be reestablished. He strongly advocated the completion of Mr. Wyndham's scheme of land purchases to carry on agricultural development. Tenants to the number of 326,000 were on the road to becoming owners and the money alone was needed to complete the work.

Million Fresh Acres

When the war broke out Ireland was dependent on outside sources for food and drink stuffs for a sum of \$26,000,000. The Corn Production Act was passed to encourage the growth of cereals and the result in Ireland between 1916 and 1918 was to add nearly a million acres of new tillage; the country's agricultural outfit had been greatly improved and modern machinery was everywhere being employed, and this was only possible because the foundations of Irish agriculture had been well laid in the last 20 years. It was necessary now that this work should be maintained and that people both masters and men, should realize that their labor was the root of the country's prosperity. The renewal and extension of the Corn Production Act with the inclusion of other branches, such as dairy farming, was necessary for progress. He could not see how a working man with a family could live at less than the present statutory wage.

Potato Produce Increased

The produce of potatoes had increased from 1,841,852 tons in 1900 to 4,152,740 tons in 1918, though it should be remarked that Ulster had yearly to supplement the potato supplies of Southern Ireland. There had been a tendency all over Ireland to increase potato production, and this should be encouraged, as potatoes were not only valuable for human food but also for live stock and poultry. The area under flax had grown from 47,000 acres 10 years ago to 141,533 acres last year and this showed signs of further increase. Ireland's climate was entirely suitable for sugar beet, but the initial capital required made this a government question.

Sir Thomas then dealt with the urgent necessity for organizing the milk supply. He urged that it must be only lack of organization that permitted milk to be sold at 8½d. and 9d. per quart in the cities, when perhaps only 30 or 40 miles away it was being sold at 5d. It might be contended, he said, that steps to rectify this would injure the industry of Dublin cowkeepers, but he was of opinion that the milk supply of Dublin should not be left in the hands of any class, however well disposed and respectable. It would be the duty of his department to show farmers how to avail themselves of the increase in the tillage area to extend their milk production, and this was one of the purposes for which funds were required.

Sir Thomas then gave in much detail the work done in the cattle and horse trade. In this latter connection he mentioned the abuse to which his department had been subjected for refusing to have army mares returned to Ireland.

With regard to drainage, it was ex-

plained that thousands of acres then lying under water might be reclaimed and cultivated, and that under the much-maligned Defense of the Realm Regulations some 25,000 acres had already been drained and that his department intended to retain these useful powers as long as possible. The arterial drainage of Ireland should be put in the forefront of great reconstruction schemes.

In conclusion Sir Thomas Russell said that the foundations of the Department of Agriculture had been well laid, so much so that Lord Selborne, at one time Minister of Agriculture in England, when presiding over a committee a year ago, stated that the machinery of the Irish Department was so good that much of it might be adopted with advantage by Great Britain.

DETROIT DRUGGISTS BREAK LIQUOR LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

DETROIT, Michigan—Druggists of Michigan who are violating the liquor laws of the State in selling alcoholic medicines and preparations being used as beverages by purchasers will lose their licenses, according to Herbert F. Hoffman, law-enforcement executive of the State Board of Pharmacy. Mr. Hoffman, who has been investigating violations since the State was declared on the dry list, says: "There are 27 drug stores under close observation in Detroit. One such place, against which action is now being taken, is typical of what is going on among many Detroit druggists. This shop, a small one in the poorer section of the city, has used 15 gallons of alcohol to fortify 78 gallons of wine, 18 gallons of alcohol to manufacture liniment of a certain kind, 27 gallons for another liniment, 31 gallons in the manufacture of so-called 'Hoffman Drops,' and 21 gallons in the manufacture of a 'pain expeller,' making in all 112 gallons of alcohol used in one month."

PROFITEERING IN MONTANA CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

BUTTE, Montana—Declaring that Montanans have been made the victims of exorbitant prices in many instances, the committee appointed by the state Legislature has reported that it has discovered evidence of efforts to conceal large profits by dealers who have charged to salaries and rent accounts money exceeding all necessary requirements. Attention also is called to the price of gasoline in Montana being far higher than in adjoining states, due to freight rates apparently discriminating against Montana and to extraordinarily large profits made by dealers.

The Northwestern Grain Dealers Association also is attacked for alleged price fixing. Several bills and memorials, aiming to correct alleged abuses, have been introduced in the Legislature.

HAWAIIAN DOCTOR FOUND DISLOYAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The certificate of naturalization granted in 1904 to Dr. Frank H. Schurmann was canceled by United States Judge Horace W. Vaughan after a hearing which lasted several days. Doctor Schurmann was a disloyal citizen both before and after the United States entered the war, the court held. A complete report of the Schurmann case will be sent to the Department of Justice at Washington. Doctor Schurmann has announced that he will appeal the case. In the early part of the hearing he admitted on the witness stand that he had written a book as German propaganda.

HONOR UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Dr. David Snedden, president of the Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, was reelected president of the National Society for Vocational Education at the close of the twelfth annual convention here on Saturday.

*File*ne's
BOSTON

SUITS with VESTS

If you have a preconceived notion of vests, do put it right out of your mind, for these vests which punctuate the spring suits are an entirely new kind. Many come below the waist like an apron. Many have round necks like a dress, and are embroidered as beautifully as a Mandarin coat. The new vest suits can be worn without a separate blouse as a dress, indoors and outdoors.

Filene better values in women's navy blue suits, with vests, \$35 to \$105

NOTE: The box style has influenced even the plain tailormade, leaving it straighter, with fewer seams. Plain tailormades, without belts, begin at \$30.

Filene's—mail orders filled—5th floor

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MR. WENG, OXFORD GRADUATE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the severest, yet most richly deserved, rebukes ever administered, was given by a Chinese to a young American. It taught a lesson which was never forgotten: that until ignorance is proved, one should never assume that the other person does not know quite as much as the speaker, perhaps more, about a given matter. Still, the incident occurred so long ago that it may now be said—without being open to the French charge: "Who excuses himself, accuses himself"—that there was a fair excuse for the lad.

It came about because of the jargon which used to be practically the only medium of conversation between foreigners and the Chinese; indeed, all natives of the Far East, and which has not even yet been relegated to the absolute obscurity it deserves. It is called "pidgin English," and it requires but little effort of imagination to recognize in that first word the correct one, "business." The lazy foreigners would not learn the correct native speech; the natives admitted no compulsion to master English, French, or any other of the barbarous tongues which the uninvited "barbarians" used. As English was the most common, the line of least resistance took the native to such absurd locutions as "How fashin, for 'box' or 'in what manner'; and 'Can do, for 'well' or 'that is sufficient' or 'satisfactory'; and to the constantly recurring termination 'ee', e.g., 'muchee' or 'pieceee'; and the foreigner had to learn to do the same thing.

During a brief stay in California, the American lad, on his first voyage to China, had come in contact with a number of Chinese and had his first lessons in pidgin. The steward and cook of the sailing vessel in which he crossed the Pacific were Chinese, and during the 11 weeks of the voyage, practice with them had made the lad rather fluent in the jargon. Of course, at Hongkong he made rapid progress, and it was small wonder that he jumped to the conclusion that a Chinese command of English must be restricted to pidgin, when he heard the boss of a gang of longshoremen give his orders in the jargon.

Curiously led him to ask the boss: "Whafor you no talkee Chinese?" to which came the reply: "Hiya! He blong too muchee foolish Shantau man; no sabee plopah Chinese talkee! Mins' speakee pidgin!" "My goodness," they are stupid Swatow men who don't know how to speak correct Chinese; of course I have to talk to them in pidgin! Everywhere he went—offices, shops (both foreign and native), private homes, clubs, conversation with Chinese was always in that wretched lingo, which both parties had to acquire.

A few days after the lad had been formally installed in his clerical chair at Swatow, it was necessary for him to interview one Mr. Lent, the English chief clerk in the Imperial Maritime Customs office. Now, those offices were within sight of those of the firm by whom the lad was employed; but the front doors were reached from the harbor side only by passing through the inspection sheds, the crowded godowns, warehouses, and the struggling mass of emporiums and coolies; so it was pleasant to go by the streets, in a somewhat roundabout way to the rear gate, and thence to the offices.

The way was not difficult, but it was considered well for the office head coolie to act as guide, and his few words of pidgin sufficed. On reaching the gate, the coolie pointed along the driveway, and then asked, "Go back, can do?" Upon being assured that his convey could find his own offices, coolie walked off. It was then a few minutes past one, and the Customs' staff had evidently not returned fromiffin (lunch), and the only person about was a neatly dressed, cleanly shaven (both as to face and head), well-groomed native gentleman leaning against a doorpost. Of him the lad inquired: "Mins' Lent ha got?" (anglicized: Is Mr. Lent here?)

The gentleman looked the rude thief slowly over from head to foot with a calm, supercilious stare that seemed fairly to cause the new comer to shrivel. The lad knew he had made an awful mistake, yet what the result was to be he did not dream; but he felt that the cold sweat was overcoming the heat of that close, oppressive September day. After a silence that it seemed would never end, the Chinese said, in perfect English, with a trace of that drawl one soon learns is the typical university intonation: "Beg pardon: what did ye say?"

The crash had come and was overwhelming. "Oh! I beg your pardon! Is Mr. Lent here?" he stammered. "Don't know, I'm sure. I'll send to see!" and over his shoulder he shouted, "Boy!" All men servants in the East are "Boys." A man servant appeared to whom the gentleman spoke a few words, and in a few minutes Mr. Lent appeared. He had already met the lad, so he greeted the young visitor pleasantly and introduced him to "Mr. Weng," who quite astonished the abashed lad with his affability, as he said he knew of him because the foreign community at Swatow was so small that the addition of even a very young man made quite a commotion!

Then Lent took the lad into his private office where, before touching upon the special matter that had brought him, the lad insisted that he be told about Mr. Weng. It seemed he had been sent to Europe several years before by the Manchu customs department, to perfect himself in English and to gain some knowledge of continental languages and ways. He had gone to Rugby, then to St. John's College, Oxford, where two of his graduation theses had won "First,"

hence he was a "double first," a well-known high honor.

Mr. Weng soon called upon his inebriatedly rude interviewer and, while he did not apologize for the terrific rebuke he had administered, he made it so pleasingly clear that no one had the right to assume all Chinese understood no English but barbarous pidgin, that the lad was sincerely grateful. Mr. Weng watched over the lad's progress in the vernacular and helped him greatly in the Pekingese dialect. But he was always a patriotic and proud Chinese.

ART

The Work of Sir James Guthrie by special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—It was with regret that those of the general public who know anything of Scottish art received the news that Sir James Guthrie had resigned the presidency of the Royal Scottish Academy. He had been so intimately associated with art in Scotland, especially since his election as president in 1902, that his name had come to be linked with each progressive step of art there during the last two decades. It is obvious that he was faced by two alternatives: either he had to continue to divide his attention between the affairs of the Academy and his work as an artist, or give up the former in order to be unfettered to devote himself to his art.

Sir James Guthrie is a son of the manse, and Greenock was his native town, but Glasgow had the honor of schooling him. Afterward he went to London to study painting, and about this time, it would appear, he came into touch with such well-known masters as Faed, Pettie, and the Graham. Whatever way it came about, exactly Sir James Guthrie passed into the ranks of painters without receiving much of what is generally spoken of as an academic training. And in this respect he presents an outstanding example of what sheer inherent ability, patience, and faithfulness to an ideal can accomplish.

On his return to Scotland he settled down at Callander, close to the Troscachs, and beside the rushing Leny, which flows from the country of the McGregors, where Rob Roy held sway in bygone days. There he worked in company with E. A. Walton, Joseph Crawhall, and George Henry; and his career as a creative artist dates from that time. His canvases, "Gipsy Fires" and "Sheep Shearing" were the most notable productions of this period, appearing in the Glasgow Institute in 1882. Then followed his "Funeral Service in the Highlands," exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1882. This picture immediately appealed to the public. It went a long way at the same time to assure a just recognition for the group of young painters who afterward became known as the founders of the Glasgow School.

In 1885 Sir James turned to portraiture; and it is in this sphere he is best known. Examples of his work have been conspicuous at Scottish exhibitions for many years. While it may not be said that all are equally good, one cannot but recognize in most an extraordinary power to delineate character. The history of the individual is traced sometimes with almost ruthless severity. But while this is so, the charm of gentleness, when it is present, finds its way to the canvas. For Sir James Guthrie must be honest to what he discerns. It has been written of his portraiture: "In power to express the personality of a man in a way at once convincing and refined and distinguished in art, Guthrie has no living rival, and his portraits of women, and especially of children, are equally satisfying and perhaps more charming." He has always striven after "reality," and to be faithful to what he deems "reality" to be. In his work he balances the aesthetic with the intellectual by means of a technique which, while it may be limited in some directions, is capable of great things. Sir James has a great reputation abroad, and is one of the few foreign members of the "Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts."

When Sir James succeeded Sir George Reid as the eighth president of the R. S. A., he had no easy task before him. Sir George had been recognized as "an artist as accomplished, and certainly more versatile than any previous occupant." But the new president was a man of resource. He soon discovered, on assuming office, that while the treasury had given liberal support to the National Gallery in London and to the Irish National Gallery in Dublin, nothing had been done for Scotland. It was due largely to his efforts that Mr. Lloyd George, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, authorized the payment of about £20,000 for the reconstruction of the building on the Mound in Edinburgh, to house properly the art treasures of Scotland. As president he was also largely instrumental in privately raising an exhibition fund of £10,000, the revenue of which was to be used to obtain notable pieces of sculpture and pictures by continental artists. The attendance had been falling off very markedly, but when the foreign exhibits were shown the attendance increased at once. It was also chiefly through Sir James' efforts that the present system of "hanging" the galleries in an uncrowded manner came about.

It remains to be said that no one has done more for the Associates of the Academy than the late president. His object is constantly to enable them to take a greater part in the administration of the Academy. In this again, he has shown himself abreast of current democratic tendencies.

Sir James Guthrie has been succeeded as president by Mr. J. Lawton Winzate, R. S. A. Mr. Winzate, who has been acting as deputy-president for some time past, and who is thoroughly familiar with the affairs of the Academy, secured the unanimous vote of his fellow academicians on his appointment.

MR. VENIZELOS AND THE GREEK CASE

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Feb. 24.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In the previous article dealing with the presentation of the Greek case before the Peace Conference by Mr. Venizelos, the Greek Premier's presentation of the case for Greek claims to Northern Epirus and Thrace was dealt with. In the latter part of his great state paper, which is here to be considered, Mr. Venizelos deals with the question of the Greek claims to Constantinople, certain portions of Asia Minor and to the islands of the Dodecanesus.

In regard to the first, Mr. Venizelos says:

"In virtue of the twelfth article of the program of President Wilson according to which Ottoman sovereignty will be maintained solely in the Turkish portions of the present Empire," Constantinople cannot remain under the Turkish régime. As a matter of fact, the vilayet of Constantinople, comprising Istanbul, Pera, Scutari, and the suburbs out as far as Tchaïda, has a total population of 1,173,670, of whom only 449,114 are Turks. With the suppression of Ottoman sovereignty, the natural solution would be to adjudicate Constantinople and its vilayet to Greece, while establishing international guarantees for the freedom of the Straits.

"This solution is all the more indicated from the fact that at the time of the Turkish conquest, Constantinople had for centuries been the capital of the Greek Empire, and before that had been for several hundred years a flourishing Greek colony.

"Even today, the principal native element of the population is Greek. Comprising 304,459 souls, it is numerically greater than all the other nationalities put together, with the exception of the Turks. It occupies an exceptional position in regard to economic strength and intellectual activity. It supports 237 schools, with 30,000 pupils. Constantinople is, lastly, the seat of the Greek Ecumenical Patriarch.

"But if the Society of Nations is to be established immediately, Constantinople might, in consequence of the great international interests connected with the possession of the Straits, form with the latter and a sufficient area of hinterland, an international state under the protection of the Society of Nations, which would nominate its governor for certain fixed periods. This governor would have the duty of safeguarding the international interests involved, and of superintending the administration of the state, with the necessary municipal liberties."

The Question of Asia Minor

Mr. Venizelos then goes on to consider the question of Asia Minor and says, in part:

"The article already cited from the program of President Wilson covers also the solution of the problem of Asia Minor: Ottoman sovereignty must, from now onward, be limited to the interior of the country, where the Turkish element is really predominant.

"To the east, the Armenian provinces, with Russian Armenia, ought to be erected into a separate state, the organization of which should be entrusted to one of the great powers, as the mandatory of the Society of Nations. The vilayet of Trebizond might be attached to the State of Armenia. The compact Greek population of 350,000 people, comprised within its limits, would thus have the advantage of escaping henceforward from Turkish administration. The same might be said concerning the vilayet of Adana which, comprising a Greek population of 70,000 souls, and also a considerable Armenian population, might with even more reason be incorporated in the Armenian State.

"To the westward, in the vilayets of Aidin and Broussa, as in the independent sandjaks of the Dardanelles and Iosmit, live in compact and continuous masses 1,013,195 Greeks. These constitute the essential element of the native population. They have been established uninterruptedly in this region for 3000 years. Agriculturists, traders, manufacturers, workmen, and members of the liberal professions, they constitute down to the present day the real backbone of the economic and intellectual life of the country.

"If to this population be added the almost entirely Greek populations of the neighboring islands of Imbros, Tenedos, Mytilene, Chio, Samos, Eria, Rhodes, the Dodecanesus, and Castellorizo, who form with it one entity, both geographically and economically, Hellenism in Western Asia Minor represents a total strength of 1,232,233 inhabitants.

"We may deduct from this number the 83,000 Greeks inhabiting the city of Broussa and the kazas to the east of that place which it would be equitable to leave within the limits of the future Turkish state, as well as the 111,964 other Greeks in the independent sandjaks of the Dardanelles and Iosmit. Of these, the former should share the future lot of Constantinople, while the latter should either go with them or be included in the future Turkish state.

"The remainder, the 1,188,359 Greeks, justifies that a zone should be cut away from Western Asia Minor, and adjudged to Greece, which would comprise, in addition to the islands, part of the vilayet of Broussa and the vilayet of Aidin (with the exception of the almost exclusively Turkish sandjak of Denizli). This territory has a population of 1,188,359 Greeks and 1,042,050 Muhammadans, and forms, both geographically and historically, a specially distinct and separate section of Asia Minor."

After strongly deprecating the proposal advanced in certain quarters to form the Greeks of Asia Minor into

a separate autonomous state, and showing that there is no demand for it among the populations concerned, Mr. Venizelos continues:

Most Genuine Hellenes

"I would not fail to invoke a further argument which provides serious reasons in favor of the annexation of Western Asia-Minor to Greece. It is that the million Greeks who inhabit that region constitute, with the people of the islands, the most genuine portion of the Hellenic race; that is to say, the portion that has best preserved the ethnical type.

"Even then, however, some hundreds of thousands of Greeks will remain under the Turkish Government of Central Asia-Minor. For this evil there is only one possible remedy. Under the Peace Treaty, the Turkish Government should undertake to purchase the real estate and house property belonging to such of the Greeks inhabiting Turkish territory as may desire to emigrate into Greek Asia-Minor. The Greek Government should adopt the same policy in regard to property and real estate belonging to Turkish Asia-Minor. There would thus be set up a current of mutual and voluntary migrations, thanks to which it might be hoped that in the course of a few years the people remaining in the Turkish State would be composed exclusively of Muhammadans."

Finally, on the question of the final ownership of the Dodecanesus, Mr. Venizelos is quite definite.

"So far as the islands are concerned," he says, "they have been Greek for

NATIONAL BRITISH DYE INDUSTRIES

True Reason for Britain's Failure to Retain Color Industry Was Neglect of Research Work by Chemists

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Feb. 21.

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

LONDON, England.—Although various surface causes such as the patent laws of Britain, and the obstacles to the use of pure alcohol have been alleged as the causes of the decline of the early British dye industry, amongst natural scientists it has been long recognized that the main cause of the failure to retain the color industry was the neglect of natural science in the works and the dearth of qualified chemists. The decadence of the dye industry in Britain and its transference to Germany began during the period 1870-75. It was in 1874 that Perkin & Sons' works at Greenford Green were sold to the firm of Brooke, Simpson & Spiller, and these works were then in a most prosperous condition, much in advance of anything then existing in Germany. These early English firms, like those of the Germans, were originally founded by



Western Asia Minor

Map illustrates the claims of Greece to a zone along the Aegean seaboard

hundreds of years, and for this reason they ought to be returned to Greece, without even exception being made of those which, for strategic reasons, were not allotted to Greece at the time of the Balkan wars.

"It is true that by the treaty of April 26, 1915, it was arranged between the powers of the Entente and Italy that the latter should annex Rhodes and the islands of the Dodecanesus. It must be remembered, however, that at the time this treaty was signed the war had not as yet assumed the character which was given to it later by the allied governments' declarations and by the principles proclaimed by President Wilson. It is now admitted that those principles will form the basis of the future peace. The Greek government has therefore no doubt that its great neighbor nation will itself take the initiative in proposing the retrocession of these islands to Greece. In view of the fact that, from the international point of view, they continue to form an integral part of the Ottoman Empire, the Greek government is convinced that Italy will not wish to impose its sovereignty upon a population which is purely Greek, and therefore create a constant source of annoyance between two peoples bound together by their past, a fact which, along with their situation as near neighbors, should impel them to a closer collaboration in the future."

"The article already cited from the program of President Wilson covers also the solution of the problem of Asia Minor: Ottoman sovereignty must, from now onward, be limited to the interior of the country, where the Turkish element is really predominant.

BIRD TREATY COMMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Dr. W. T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park, recently delivered a lecture here under the auspices of the Commission of Conservation, in which he commended the ratifying of the international migratory bird treaty. By the treaty, Canada and the United States had mutually agreed to protect 1022 species of birds. The treaty covers four-fifths of the whole of North America. Resident birds, however, were not yet protected and it was the duty of the United States and the provinces, he felt, to see that this was done in an adequate manner.

NEW SAILORS' HOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Navy League of Canada has made a grant of \$200,000 for the erection of a sailors' home in Montreal. The grant is made under certain conditions, the principal one of which is, that the two sailors' homes now existing in Montreal, established on denominational lines, are to sell their present properties and amalgamate. The amount realized from the sale of these properties is to be added to the \$200,000 granted by the Navy League, and the total used for the erection and establishment of the new home.

those of its professorial head, the attitude of the manufacturer is changing from one of lofty superiority to one of tolerance. Later, cooperation will come.

Many of the most valuable German discoveries which have afterwards proved to be of the highest technical importance were made in university laboratories and transferred to the works as a result of intimate connection between the German university professor and the chemical dyestuff manufacturer.

The connection between the works and universities is of mutual advantage, as manufacturers take an interest in the maintenance of the research department and the university laboratories are stimulated by solving actual problems arising from the industry itself, which would never suggest themselves in the course of strict academic routine. Further, the manufacturer must reform his laboratories and equip them with research chemists of ability. All this, however, will be of little avail, unless there is an expert in the works to direct the investigations of the staff into the right and proper channels, although the British manufacturer greatly dislikes the expert and hates still more the idea of giving him any voice in the control of his works. At the present time there are few works that can boast of such an expert, whereas in the German works the heads of departments are always chemists and the boards of managements and technical committees invariably include a large proportion of the ablest chemical experts.

What Britain Is Doing

And now perhaps the question presents itself, "What is being done to produce British dyes?" Broadly it might be answered that the problem has been dealt with as efficiently as war conditions allowed, but in detail the difficulties extend over a wide field.

At the outbreak of the war the British producing firms of dyes were a considerable national asset, and without them the color consumers would have had none at all. The period of decadence was at its lowest ebb between 1880 and 1900, when there was a slow recovery till 1913. In that year the competition of the British industry was being felt by the German manufacturers, especially as regards sulphur and direct cotton blacks, reducing to complete nullity the German conventions in these two colors. Read Holliday & Sons, Ltd., a private firm, paid a dividend of 10 per cent for the five years previous to 1914, which is a noteworthy business achievement and proof that a British firm unaided can successfully fight the full weight of German competition.

The British firms in existence at the outbreak of the war were as follows: The British Alizarin Company, largely a cooperative company, as its shares are mainly held by the large consumers of its products; the Clayton Aniline Company, which had been absorbed by the Society of Chemical Industry, Basel, though it was located in Britain; Levenstein Ltd., Manchester; and Read Holliday & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield—these two latter limited companies with their shares held by the respective families.

In 1913 Great Britain imported coal-tar colors to the value of £1,946,224, representing 42,000,000 pounds weight of color, of which it is estimated £1,800,000 emanated from Germany. The whole of this was not consumed in Great Britain, as much is bought for shipment to India, Australasia, South America, and other countries. It is doubtful whether more than £500,000 of capital was employed in British industry in 1914, and the crux of the situation was how to replace £1,800,000 worth of imports by firms who did not control more than £500,000 capital. Another point was the supposed dependency of Germany on outside countries, particularly Great Britain, for many of the important raw materials of the coal-tar industry, but although this was to the early days of the industry, the modern coke-oven recovery plant has altered the state of affairs and Germany could supply her own needs and also export a considerable quantity after meeting all her own requirements.

The weakest point in the British position was the fact that the various dyes had been buying many of the intermediate products from the Continent, and the task of the chemists was to replace those intermediate products, for which suitable plant had to be designed and erected, thus absorbing a great amount of energy without increasing the immediate output for the special machinery could not be built quickly, and the increase in the price of copper and lead, which enter so largely into the apparatus used in coal-tar color manufacture, added enormously to the cost. The very essence of the coal-tar color manufacture is sulphuric acid fuming, sulphuric acid and nitrate acid, and unfortunately for the industry it was impossible to make any color without these.

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LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to lend himself or this newspaper as a platform for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 583)

Pro-Liquor Publicity

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

During the half-century campaign which has happily ended in the great prohibition victory in the United States, many convincing lessons, both economic and moral, have been learned by thinking people. One lesson brought home conclusively on the day the thirty-sixth State ratified the federal amendment, has not been recognized in the public prints, so far as the writer is aware. It relates to the great waves of publicity rolled across the continent by the contending forces. Now, business competition has developed the art of advertising in public media to a high degree, and this development is still in progress, particularly with regard to the character of advertisements placed before a discriminating public. Sales managers have been exceedingly resourceful in their efforts to educate the public mind in a plain, simple, looking-to-advertising matter as a guide in buying everything, from a loaf of bread to an automobile. Indeed, we have even seen the production, in recent years, of a theatrical play called "It Pays to Advertise."

In the campaign for a dry United States, great sums of money were disbursed in putting the arguments, pro and con, before the public. It is probably safe to say, however, that for every dollar expended by the dry forces, the saloon element expended thousands, having, it appeared, limitless millions at their command. The publicity of the prohibition organization was, on the other hand, paid for out of a relatively small fund, obtained largely by appeal to a public whose voluntary contributions were an expression of gratitude to those who had the temerity to grapple with the liquor octopus.

The righteous cause, of course, won in the face of this considerable monetary handicap, as every one now knows. Despite their voluminous advertising and subsidizing of the mercenary press, the liquor element were defeated; their hysterical and deceitful publicity, intended to mesmerize the people, availed not—was tribute tossed to the four winds. No trident in modern economic history has served to prove more convincingly that, while it unquestionably pays to advertise, it does not pay to advertise an unrighteous cause, or for that matter dishonest goods, with the expectation that the people will be permanently deceived thereby.

This fact, fortunately, is being rapidly recognized by business men throughout the world; their publicity clubs and organizations are struggling with commendable zeal to place only clean and conscientious advertising matter before an intelligent public. The lesson taught by the defeat of the anti-prohibition publicity campaign will serve to strengthen their hands and give added momentum to the purifying process.

(Signed) JOEL FITCH, Boston, Massachusetts, Feb. 13, 1919.

Fruit-Juice Essences

Jiffy-Jell desserts carry real fruit flavors in essence form, in vials.

A wealth of fruit juice is condensed for each dessert. So you get a fresh-fruit dainty, wholesome and delicious.

This is the new-type quick gelatine dessert—in most convenient form.

Loganberry and Pineapple are two of the best flavors. Try them.

They're found in perfection in

Jiffy-Jell

10 Flavors, at Your Grocer's 2 Packages for 25 Cents

The Fernbrook Kitchens

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Pure, home-prepared fruits and vegetables, packed immediately after picking, in heart of the garden section of Western New York State.

Cleanly Processes American Help

"That home flavor"

Direct from our kitchens to your table

Write now for catalogue

EASTON GARRETT

ENGINEER (A. M. I. M. E. London)

Calle Peru, 569 Buenos Aires

Would represent one or two good engineering or kindred concerns in the Argentine. Good connections and references. Over 20 years' experience of the country.

Massachusetts Trust Co.

55 Federal St.—238 Huntington Ave.—Boston

Last Dividend on Savings 4 1/2%

Accounts at Rate of

INTEREST BEGINS FIRST OF MONTH

SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' TRAINING

This Problem One of Most Important of Those Discussed at First Meeting of National Education Association in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Prominent educators from all parts of the country met in Chicago on Monday to attend the meetings of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association and affiliated organizations. By 10 o'clock the lobbies of the principal hotels of the city were crowded with superintendents, supervisors, college teachers of education and representatives from every field of educational activity. Owing to the fact that more than 40 different educational organizations meet this week for conferences and discussions, the visitors came to the city with varied interests.

The problem which attracted most attention during the course of the day related to the training of secondary school teachers. This problem has been attracting considerable interest in the last five years owing to the fact that previous to that time very little had been done to provide adequate professional training for this large group of influential teachers. As early as 1837, Horace Mann began training elementary school teachers in Massachusetts. This work has been carried forward vigorously in the numerous normal schools which have been established throughout the country since that time. The need of giving a large amount of attention to the training of secondary school teachers has been emphasized by the recent rapid increase in the number of high schools.

The Society of College Teachers of Education, of which Dr. William Chandler Bagley is chairman, organized its program for the morning about the problem of practice teaching. Some of the topics discussed were the following: Methods of measuring the results of practice teaching; distribution of the student-teacher's time; the technique of supervising practice teaching; and basic ideas underlying the supervision of practice teaching. The discussions outlined various plans and devices for developing increased skill in the art of teaching.

The discussion of the preparation of secondary teachers was continued in the evening meeting of the National Society for the Scientific Study of Education, of which Dr. George D. Strayer of Teachers College, Columbia University, is president. At this time the various reports which appeared in the yearbook of the society concerning the preparation of teachers were discussed by progressive educators from various parts of the country. It is hoped that definite discussions of this type will pave the way for more thoroughly trained high school teachers. Four years ago there were fewer than 50 institutions in the country which provided definite courses in education and practice teaching opportunities for prospective high school teachers. Today more than 125 institutions provide such training. This large increase may be attributed largely to the impetus given to the movement by the two organizations mentioned above.

The afternoon session of the society of college teachers was devoted to a detailed study of the organization of college courses in education. As the study of education has developed rapidly in the last five years, numerous courses in education have been organized under various names. It has become necessary to canvass the courses which are given in various institutions in order to standardize the titles of courses and their content. This is indeed essential inasmuch as students are encountering no little difficulty at the present time when they attempt to transfer from one institution to another. Contrary to the tendency of earlier days, courses of education will be organized about the specific problems which confront supervisors and teachers. It was the consensus of opinion of those who prepared reports that there should be more of the practical and less of the theoretical and philosophical in education courses.

The National Association of Secondary School Principals, of which W. D. Lewis of the William Penn High School for Girls, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is president, met in the afternoon. This is the most progressive and influential group of secondary school principals in the country. The chief address of the afternoon was given by Henry Suzzallo, president of the University of Washington.

DRY CONDITIONS REDUCE THE FEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The office of justice of the peace in most of the rural counties of Michigan. While the place pays a high salary in Detroit and other urban centers, it is on a fee system in the smaller counties, and prohibition has removed the big source of income.

The Michigan sheriffs have taken action on the state of affairs by asking the Legislature to give the counties the right to pay straight salaries instead of allowing the officers fees, and it is expected the same change will have to be made for the justices. Governor Sleeper's inaugural message advocated shifting the sheriffs' system.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Highway transportation and the administration, financing, construction, and maintenance of national, state, county, and

municipal highways will be considered at the ninth American Good Roads Congress and the sixtieth annual convention of the American Road Builders Association, to be held at the Hotel McAlpin on Feb. 25-28. Chief among the topics of discussion will be conditions incident to the reconstruction period and the development of motor transportation and its effect upon roads.

MORE PARKS URGED BY MICHIGAN GOVERNOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—A state system of parks as a means of combating social unrest is advocated by Governor Sleeper. During a dinner here which marked the consolidation of the Michigan Wild Life Conservation Association with the Michigan Sportsmen's Association, the Governor said: "The State should buy or have given to it places on our rivers where anyone can camp, fish or bathe. There are too many places now where the public is a trespasser. If we couple this project with the \$50,000,000 good roads proposal we will have opened up these places not only to Michiganders but to the 200,000 summer visitors from other states."

CHANGE IN CONVICT LABOR SYSTEM URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—"The convict lease system of Alabama is a relic of barbarism, a species of human slavery, a crime against humanity," declared W. C. Davis, of Jasper, in an address before the Civic Forum, of Birmingham, quoting from the official report to be made by the legislative investigating committee of which he is a member. The state convicts are leased to coal operators to a great extent. "Under normal conditions the convict would not perform average work, yet we find under this driving slavery system, where the free miner mines two tons, the convict produces four. We find that under the late leases of the State they are so worked that the convict is under the control of the State, and when maimed has no remedy, however great may be the negligence or however willful or wanton may be the act causing his injury. The State has, therefore, become not only a partner, but a protector of these iniquities."

Mr. Davis advocated working the convicts on public highways.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

GREENSBORO, North Carolina—There are strong indications that this session of the Legislature will provide machinery which will assure highway development on a broad and practical basis. A measure introduced by Representative W. R. Matthews, which follows largely the provisions of the Scales-Stevens Bill, introduced earlier in the session, specifies that the State Highway Commission shall expend the state road fund in the construction and maintenance of a system of hard-surfaced highways, connecting by the most practicable routes the county seats and other towns of every county in the State.

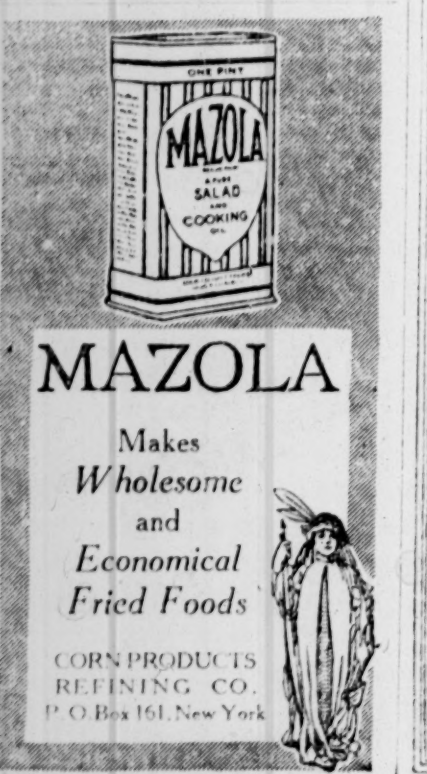
ENGINEERS WORKING ON A PAY STANDARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Claiming that the pay of engineers is not commensurate with the expense and effort necessary to attain and maintain a respectable position in the profession, the Chicago chapter of the American Association of Engineers is now, through a committee on compensation, attempting to work out a minimum standard of pay for the various grades of work. Minimum pay in the first report of the committee is fixed for nine different grades, with the rate from \$75 to above \$1000 a month, depending upon the degree of responsibility and the skill and training required.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TUSTIN, Michigan—This village will be ruled by women within 20 days. Only one village ticket was nominated, and the women hold every place. The offices to be held by the women are village president, clerk, treasurer, assessor and trustees.



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Makes
Wholesome
and
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Fried Foods

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INTOXICANTS ARE DEFINED IN BILL

Measure Reported in the United States Congress Limits Alcoholic Content Under Dry Rule to One-Half of One Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The House Committee on Judiciary reported favorably on Monday the Barkley bill, providing for the enforcement of war-time prohibition legislation. As reported by the committee, the bill embodies some of the features of the bill proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Carter Glass, to strengthen the hands of the commissioner of internal revenue and his assistants.

Under the Barkley Enforcement Bill, all beverages containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcoholic content will come within the meaning of the statute, and the sale and manufacture of such beverages will be absolutely prohibited except for the specific purposes, sacramental and technical, enumerated in the War-Time Prohibition Bill itself.

War-time prohibition, the new legislation specifies, shall continue in force till peace is declared and demobilization accomplished, this date to be designated by presidential proclamation. It is taken for granted that before the demobilization of the army is completed the prohibition amendment will have become effective.

While giving the commissioner of internal revenue, his agents and assistants, every power to institute proceedings against violators of the law, no blanket powers of search and seizure are given under the bill. In other words, possession of liquor, where there is no prima facie evidence that it is held for purpose of sale, is not in itself a violation of the prohibition law. Where there is such evidence, and where an affidavit to that effect has been made, the responsible authorities can take steps to search and seize and institute criminal proceedings, even in the case of private homes.

Sales to Be Guarded

In the case of hotels, restaurants and eating places, the terms of the bill are more drastic. Any public place where liquor is kept, presumably for sale or barter, is declared to be a "common nuisance" under the act, and not only the liquor, but the property itself, can be seized, and by lien process held as a guarantee that the owner of the property may be held responsible for the payment of the penalty attached to every violation. In other words, the law provides for a suit in equity before any competent court, and the owner of a building of any kind where infractions of the law is perpetrated is held responsible.

The penalty attached to each violation is not to be less than \$100, and not more than \$1000, or 30 days to 12 months' imprisonment, or both.

Prohibition members of the Senate are inclined to agree with the definition as to what constitutes intoxicating liquor feached by the House. They contend that to insist that every beverage having the smallest amount of alcoholic content be brought within the prohibition statute would cause no end of difficulty in the short time left to enact legislation. By fixing the amount at one-half of 1 per cent, they feel that without compromising, they have adopted a basic standard easy to determine and ascertain.

TEXAS GOVERNOR ASKS SCHOOL MONEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—In a special message to the Legislature, the Governor has made recommendations for the generous support of both the common schools and the higher educational institutions of the State. Appropriations aggregating \$4,000,000 of the general revenues are urged for the purpose of affording means to raise

teachers' salaries and in general to supplement the funds already available for carrying on and increasing the efficiency of the schools. In addition, the Governor proposes a constitutional amendment defining the status of the University of Texas, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the College of Industrial Arts and the several normal schools, also authorizing a bond issue of \$10,000,000 to provide a permanent endowment for these institutions.

AMERICAN FILM UNIT TO VISIT EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In order that United States women may give the women of Europe the advantage of many practical improvements which have been satisfactorily tried in this country such as home building, and beautifying and other welfare activities, a foreign film unit, selected from the Better Film Committee of the National Council of Women, will be sent to Europe about June 1. The plan of the unit is to go to France, Italy, Russia and probably to other countries, finishing the itinerary in Norway about Oct. 1, when an international conference of women's organizations is to be held. The films, which will be explained by a lecturer, are to be shown free.

TEXAS SOLDIERS TO BE ASSISTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—If the plans of the University of Texas Ex-Students Association work out as expected, no wounded Texas soldier capable of taking up work of college grade will be barred from the University of Texas by lack of money. It is presumed that by next fall, a memorial fund of \$1,000,000 will have been raised. It is proposed to lend the income to deserving boys and girls, at low interest, to be repaid when the borrowers have gotten started in their after-college career. It is estimated that 200 returned soldiers can be helped in this way the first year, and it is proposed that ultimately as many as 1000 persons each year shall receive assistance from the fund.

DETROIT TAKES STEPS TO INCREASE TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Plans for making Detroit a greater port and to prepare the way for revival of the package freight business of the city were given a definite beginning when condemnation proceedings were brought to acquire a strip of land by the city 657 feet long on the river front owned by Edward W. Voigt. The action has been brought by the Detroit Waterways Committee, and if the property is obtained by the city, it is intended to construct large docks and warehouses to accommodate the package freight lines and ocean business coming by way of the New York barge canal. The project is backed by Mayor Couzens, who is disposed to push the plans for a greater port of Detroit to the limit.

SPOKANE OFFERS AID TO MEN OF SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—An organization of business men and other prominent citizens, capitalized in \$50,000, has been incorporated with the avowed intent to loan to deserving sailors money, not in excess of \$300 to any one individual, at a very low rate of interest, or if necessary without interest. In order that the soldier who has been drafted from a small business or a small farm may recover from the loss incident to his absence and be enabled to take up his work again equipped to handle it successfully, the organization will operate only in the Spokane draft district, which includes several counties.

FOUR HUNDRED COURSES ARE OPEN

Comprehensive Program of Free Instruction for the Returned Soldier Offered by Federal Vocational Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Government is attacking the problem of the reeducation of the returned soldier in vigorous fashion. Through the offices of the Federal Board for Vocational Education a comprehensive program of free instruction, given in the various industries and factories, as well as in the leading technical and trade schools of the country has been perfected, and the board has sent out an appeal to the returning men to investigate the courses and to become enrolled, so that the work of preparing for active employment in profitable lines may not be unnecessarily delayed.

To the many men who are coming back from the battlefields unable to take up their former occupations in competition with other men, the vocational board offers more than 400 courses from which to make a selection which suits their aptitude and capabilities. During the period of instruction, which continues in the individual case just as long as it is required to develop the man into a proficient worker, a liberal allowance for living expenses is provided by the government. A single man without dependents is allowed \$65 monthly for his support while training. Married men are allowed an extra \$30 per month for their wives and \$10 per month for each child up to three. All expenses of the instruction, of course, are borne by the government.

The federal board also undertakes to obtain for every man, at the completion of his training period, remunerative employment. He will receive the same rate of pay as other competent men in his line are receiving. The federal allowance stops when he is properly located, but at the same time his compensation from the War Risk Insurance Bureau begins and supplements his income. This compensation is absolutely unaffected by whatever he may be able to earn at his vocation. The federal board announces that in attempting to justify the problem of soldier reeducation with practical conditions, it has "created a brand new profession." It is that of "farm mechanic" and the board believes that any farm of more than 100 cultivated acres can well afford to have a man of this sort. A statement of this continues: "The men being qualified for this work are disabled soldiers who before injury were farm

boys. With this background of agricultural knowledge these men are being taught to operate modern tractors which do the work of many teams and men. They are being taught operation, care, and upkeep of motor trucks and other gas engines. They are being given a general course in looking after all machinery used on modern farms, and indications are that the supply of these specially trained men will not begin to equal the demand. It is an exceedingly interesting development of our national rural life brought about by forces of necessity, and is but another illustration of the well-known fact that the emergency is usually met in one form or another."

COOPERATION AS BAR TO PROFITEERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—There is much interest among organized labor in this State in the cooperative movement, due largely to the attention which John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, has paid the subject. The Weekly News Letter of the state federation recently reprinted the report of the committee on officers presented at the state convention of the Illinois federation, which endorsed the position of President Walker, and declared that the cooperative movement is the remedy for the ever-increasing cost of living. It held that the only way the profiteer can be eliminated is by the continued application of the methods of this movement in every village in the State.

TREES LINE VICTORY HIGHWAY IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

TEMPLE, Texas—Citizens of Bell County have subscribed liberally to a tree-planting campaign, under which trees are being planted along the Temple-Belton highway, designated as the Victory Highway. Trees are being planted on either side of the highway every 30 feet. Each tree is numbered and dedicated by the person who plants it to some Bell County soldier who fought in the World War, and a label on the tree gives his name and title. With each tree are also planted two pecan nuts and two walnuts. If these nuts grow into seedlings, the owner of the tree can take his choice of one of these seedlings or of the original tree.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Senate has passed a bill to permit discharged soldiers and sailors to acquire cut-over and other unused public lands.

NATION TO OWN MANY MORE SHIPS

Shipping Board Will Possess One-Half of Ocean-Going Vessels in United States Soon. Predicts Senator Ransdell

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Discussing the American merchant marine problem in the United States Senate on Monday, Senator Ransdell of Louisiana predicted that within a few months the Shipping Board would own one-half the ocean-going merchant vessels in the United States over 500 gross tons, and that by 1920 ship construction in this country would have increased the total tonnage under the United States flag to approximately 19,000,000 tons.

"These figures," he said, "lead to the conclusion that from the quantitative point of view, looking only at the objective of securing an aggregate amount of tonnage under our flag commensurate with the maritime interests of the United States, the problem of the American merchant marine is solved."

Of the predicted 19,000,000 tons, he estimated 14,525,500 would be owned by the Shipping Board. As the authority of the board to operate vessels expires by limitation six months after the formal proclamation of peace, he said, it was essential that legislation be provided whereby the operation may be continued.

Stating his opposition to a government subsidy, he outlined three possible solutions of the merchant marine problem as follows:

First—Complete government ownership and operation of all ships, docks, wharves, and terminals, on the same idea under which Rumania and Belgium operated their shipping before the war.

Second—Ownership and operation through a public corporation controlled by the government, under the same method by which the War Department operates the Panama railroad and steamship company.

Third—Government ownership of the vessels and the employment of private agencies for their operation.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—Legislation to require all buildings erected in Texas for residential purposes to be built along proper architectural lines with proper view to ventilation and sanitary arrangement, is now before the legislature and is meeting with almost unanimous approval. The bill as introduced is directed chiefly to the erection of farm homes, especially those built for the use of tenants.

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LABOR AND CAPITAL IN UNITED STATES

President of Chicago Building Trades Council Tells Views in Connection With Experience Gained in Settling Disputes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—There is no strike in prospect in the building trades of Chicago, and Chicago is the largest building trades center in the country. Nor is there likely to be. Nor has there been any serious strike here in the building trades for the last five years. The reason is that organized labor and employers of Chicago have gotten together in this field on a workable basis and each has found it pays.

Simon O'Donnell, president of the Chicago Building Trades Council, is the man who, back in 1913, brought this cooperation about. His organization numbers today some 50,000 men. It is the strongest organization of its kind in the country. Mr. O'Donnell discussed the labor situation particularly from the standpoint of the building trades with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at length.

"My work keeps me busy settling disputes and stopping strikes before they get a chance to grow into something," said Mr. O'Donnell. "Somehow or other the men and the employing contractors seem to want me to do the job, and it keeps me on the go. I am hopeful of working out a plan whereby others will share this work, but up to the present it hasn't evolved. So I haven't had time to become a student of the national situation, you might say."

Basis of Cooperation

While the president of the Chicago Building Trades Council did not profess to speak from a national viewpoint, he had some very definite ideas on the course for labor and for capital to take at the present moment, gained from a tried first-hand experience in Chicago, and Chicago he characterized as the greatest labor market in the United States. His own labor council was the best organized of its kind in the country, he remarked, and he observed that up to the time of the war in Europe building trades men in Chicago received the highest wages of any in the country, and further, Chicago mechanics were recognized as doing the best work of any in the United States, and he felt that meant in the world.

"The only way that we can go ahead in this country, I am convinced," said the Chicago labor official, "is on a fair basis of cooperation between labor and capital. If one of them is sitting in the saddle and takes more than it ought to because it has the chance, that makes the other feel injured and so away hurt; and the best business is not to be done on that basis."

"Up to the time of the war, labor was getting the worst of it, but things have changed since then, and now the employers are coming to labor. They are ready to talk to us. We have got the thing we have been fighting for through many years."

Business Recognizes Labor

"It seems to be human nature to run to extremes, and when labor finds the employers where it has wanted them, you may hear some laboring men demanding more and more. They say employers' motives aren't honest. They say that the employers didn't want to come where they are."

"Now what is the difference, when you are fighting, just so you win your fight? When you have pulled your opponent into your own camp, are you going to quarrel as to how you got him there? The fact remains he is just where you have wanted him. Business at least recognizes labor and is willing to work with it. It doesn't matter in the least why business is willing to talk. And the thing for the laboring man to do is to be fair. He doesn't want to do to capital what he has cried out against capital doing to him in the past. Labor should not exact its pound of flesh."

"Organized labor is not socialistic. There are Socialists among the labor union men, but the strength of American organized labor doesn't believe in socialism."

"I think we labor men have reason to remember what the Democratic Party in the last five or six years has done for organized labor. They gave it greater encouragement than it had ever had before. I don't say this, of course, with any political motive, but I do believe in fairness and a recognition of justice. I can't follow such as deny the Democratic Party because labor didn't get more from it, because I think we should look at the facts as they are and give credit where it is due the Administration."

Obligations of Capital

Capital has its obligations at the present moment, and Mr. O'Donnell did not fail to point out what he believed them to be. They were summed up in this: cut prices and take reduced profits; if necessary, reduce loan rates for building if necessary, but fix things so that men can go to work. Mr. O'Donnell had a practical plan to offer for getting building started. Before touching on that, his description of the way in which cooperation had been worked out in Chicago between employer and employee takes on today a wider interest and significance than ever before, though the plan has been copied with variations elsewhere in the country.

"There had been difficulties between the unions and the employing contractors of Chicago for a long time, which finally came to a head during the erection of the Continental and Commercial National Bank Building in 1913,"

related the president of the Chicago Building Trades Council. "At that time the Employing Contractors Association threatened to lock out organized labor in the building trades over the entire city. I saw no good coming out of that for anybody. Men would be out of work, contractors would lose business, and the 'innocent bystander,' the owner of buildings being erected, would get hit from either side. The owner has rights. He is the fellow who is putting up the money. So I proposed that we get together, and we did, and we have been getting along without any important difference ever since."

How Difficulties are Settled

The ways in which difficulties are settled which arise in course of construction work are as interesting as important. "If a strike threatens among the unions, the union side tries to settle it itself," said Mr. O'Donnell. "If trouble arises on the employers' side, they try themselves to clean it up."

"If an employer or an employee," continued Mr. O'Donnell, going further into the plan that has been evolved here to keep building and work going ahead without interruption, "gets into a dispute or a strike and cannot agree or adjust the same, their agreement provides for their calling together the presidents of both organizations (individual trades union and contractor's organization) to adjust it. They in turn, if they cannot settle it, call their arbitration committee together in a meeting which is termed the joint arbitration board. If they can't agree and it becomes a deadlock, the next move is to agree on a referee. He might be a judge or anybody else they can arrive at. His decision is to be final. If, however, they can't agree on a referee, the entire matter is generally submitted to the joint conference board. This board is a standing committee of eight on each side, eight from the Chicago Building Trades Council and eight from the Construction Employers Association. Their decision is final."

Duties of Board

"This board is really not a compulsory arbitration board; it is more of a mediation board. Neither side in it has any desire to settle disputes or to handle them in any way. We always advise the parties to settle their disputes and not bring them in to us, if possible. We handle cases only as a last resort."

Mr. O'Donnell, as president of the Chicago Building Trades Council, heads the labor side in the joint conference board and acts as its secretary, the president of the employers' association generally serving as the board's chairman.

Mr. O'Donnell remarked that his duties kept him busy. "They all seem to want me to settle things," he said. "If something comes up when I am out of town, they generally wait for me to come back. I don't know why it is unless they have confidence in me."

"There were two employing contractors' associations, and they came together," continued Mr. O'Donnell. "Of course it would be impossible to work with two sets of employers. I was roundly criticized by some of the union men, of the type that wanted to fight it out, regardless. We had to expel several of the trades from the Chicago Building Trades Council because they wouldn't go in with us on the plan. All but one have since come back. This agreement has proved for the union man concerned the greatest thing that the building trades ever did here. It made Chicago a closed shop in this field. It gave steady employment and brought up wages higher than anywhere else in the country in this line. That is, up to the time the war broke out, when abnormal conditions developed."

Mutual Cooperation

"Cooperation between employer and laborer has got to be mutual, that goes as a matter of course," continued Mr. O'Donnell. "Organized labor can do its share but it can't do it all. The most important thing today, as I see it, is to get work started in the building trades."

"When the building trades start, everything starts. Putting a house together represents but a fraction of the labor that has been employed on it. The lumber has to be cut, the bricks made, the hardware manufactured, and a thousand other things done by men working all over the country to build that one house."

"Now the material men say that they manufactured their building products at war prices and they must sell them at those prices. The public, however, does not seem to see its way clear toward building on such terms. Here in Chicago 85 per cent of the normal building operations are in apartments and homes. There is a larger percentage today of industrial work, and that may go ahead even at the high prices, because manufacturers have got to have extensions and they have the opportunity of passing on the extra cost to the price of what they sell. The small builder who furnishes most of the work looks at the proposition from an investment standpoint. And he doesn't seem to see how he is coming out on his investment in the future if he builds on war prices. He is figuring on prices falling. That appears to be the situation."

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ation. The architects' offices are full of work, but little is being done by the builders.

Question of Present

"Business has got to do its share. Men have asked me what I thought would be done. It seems to me the best thing would be for the various material men each to select a representative to go into conference with power to act, and then bind themselves to make a substantial cut on their prices. My personal opinion is they could take such a cut and still make a fair profit. This is a question of the immediate present, not of four or five months hence. Work should be started today."

"The banks could help if they would reduce their interest rates to stimulate building. I know of men in Chicago who would take a chance on building if bricks cost a dollar apiece, could they get the money. If the banks would make loans for building purposes at 5 or 5½ per cent, instead of holding out for 6 and 7 per cent, that would start things."

Incidentally in connection with reports coming from the East that organized labor thereabouts was planning a strike against the National Prohibition Amendment recently adopted, Mr. O'Donnell's visitor asked him whether he thought organized labor would take such extra-legal action. "I don't think it is fair to organized labor to say, as it has been said, that they are going to make trouble because of the prohibition law," he replied. "That puts them down as professional boozers. Organized labor can get along without their booze as well as any class of men. If the majority of the people think it wise to have national prohibition, we can take our medicine as well as any others, while I am not a booster for the dries by any means."

Danger of Unemployment

"Unemployment has within itself the greatest danger of the prevalent unrest," continued Mr. O'Donnell, touching on this question of unrest from the position of organized labor. "If a man has a job, his thought is occupied, and when he gets through work he goes home to his family and perhaps in the evening takes them out to a 'movie.' But if he has no work, his savings run low, he has his family to support, and nothing to do but to walk the streets—there's where the danger comes in. He may become unreasonable—so you may call it, and perhaps he may be—but there is a cause for his unreasonableness."

"I don't find that the propaganda in circulation has taken much hold among the men employed in the building trades—it's more in the shops. Still it has crept into some. When building men of Chicago couldn't find work at home and went out to the cantonments or the munitions factories, leaving their families and spending their off time with other men in various conditions, some of them got into ways of thought they would not otherwise have done. People spreading socialist propaganda were active. Now the men are coming back to the city I notice some of this. Native-born Americans don't take much to it. Mostly it's the foreign-born that have listened and believed these things. The radicals have displaced some conservative labor officials since their return, advancing the argument that they had been too long in office."

Irresponsible Agitators

"Whenever there are a great majority of men out of employment, the persistent and unsuccessful office seeker, who is generally an agitator, spreading propaganda of any kind, regardless, takes advantage of the situation for his own personal ends. He doesn't crop up when things are going along smoothly, but takes advantage of a situation such as this. In such instances the conservative labor leader is sometimes brushed aside, to the detriment of the institution he represents and of everybody in general. Men who are out of employment and dissatisfied might be inclined to follow such irresponsible so-called leaders or agitators. That is the danger. The best thing that I can see to do," concluded Mr. O'Donnell, "is for labor and capital to cooperate—for labor to work with the employer and the employer to see that labor gets employment."

OBJECTORS RETURN PAY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Nearly all the conscientious objectors recently released by the army at Fort Leavenworth have returned the money paid them on discharge, holding that the scruples which prevented them from fighting also forbade the acceptance of pay for non-combatant service which relieved a fighter for the front. About \$5000 already has been returned and remittances are still coming in.

CHANGE ORDERED AT DEVENS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Brig.-Gen. John E. Woodward has been assigned to command the 1st brigade at Camp Devens. Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges is assigned to command Camp Travis, Texas.

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CRY "BOLSHEVIKI" RAISED TOO OFTEN

Word Often Heard When Lawful Attempts are Made by Labor to Gain Its Rights, Says Women's Trade League Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—If trade unions are allowed to go along and work out their problems there will be no revolution in this country, said Miss Agnes Nestor, president of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League, in speaking at a luncheon of the Woman's City Club here Monday. All that the workers want, she continued, is something to say about selling their labor and the condition under which they shall work. The working class want to live decently, and to receive enough money not only to provide the necessities of life, but to provide some luxuries. The great army of workers is producing the wealth of the world, she declared, and they are entitled to the right kind of food, clothing and a comfortable place to live.

If the working people are not given a chance to organize and to have better conditions than in the past, Miss Nestor said, she did not know what would happen.

The cry of Bolsheviki and I. W. W. is raised too often, she declared, when legitimate attempts are being made by labor to obtain its right.

There has been much talk recently, she continued, about justice, freedom and democracy, and the working people want this democracy, which the young men of the various countries have fought for, to mean industrial as well as political democracy.

The employer does not have all to say about buying his raw material, he has to deal with others in selling his finished product, and why should he not deal with labor instead of taking the position that the employing of labor is his business, and no organization has a right to interfere with it. But today, she said, when organization is attempted, in many lines, the employer uses the same old opposition, the same tactics, to keep workers from organizing.

When the women tried to get a bill through the Illinois State Legislature, they expected to find little opposition to an eight-hour day, because the war, they thought, had brought about a new era, but many firms were there to defeat a 48-hour week.

BUILDING TRADES LEADERS CONFERRING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Representatives of the building trades again met with the Secretary of War and Secretary of Labor here on Monday to discuss the New York building strike situation which was changed but little since the conference held last Wednesday. A committee of six was appointed, three to represent the employers and three for the unions, to endeavor to reach an agreement, the striking carpenters, meanwhile, to resume work on Tuesday, pending a decision.

If the committee is unable to reach a satisfactory understanding by Wednesday, Judge Dugro is to act as arbitrator.

PREVENTING LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Dr. D. M. Gandier, superintendent of the California Anti-Saloon League, is starting for China on March 24 to make a study of conditions for the purpose of aiding in preventing the liquor interests of the United States from gaining a foothold there after being ousted from this country, according to Dr. A. G. Briggs, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League for Northern California.

It is understood that Dr. Gandier's visit will extend over a period of at least six months and that during this time he will study ways and means of helping local organizations there to

take up the fight. At the present time there is some difference of opinion as to the law which applies to the subject in China, some contending that liquor regulation is a subject for national legislation, others that it must be done through the provinces and cities.

The Anti-Saloon League does not expect to conduct any campaign but will help to organize and possibly to assist financially local organizations taking up the work. A series of conferences are planned to be held this summer when the work will be outlined.

BANKERS CONTINUE TO PROTECT SECURITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Thomas Cochran, of J. P. Morgan & Co., announces the organization of 10 American bankers, and 10 English and French bankers, for the purpose of protecting foreign holders of securities of Mexico and its railways and commercial enterprises. The chairman will be Thomas W. Lamont of the Morgan company, now in Paris as financial advisor to the American delegation. The committee has no definite program as yet but it will investigate Mexican conditions "with a view to such positive action as may be taken whenever circumstances permit." The National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, recently organized here, will, it is understood, remain independent, but will cooperate with the bankers' committee.

WITNESS DEFENDS O'LEARY'S RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In the trial of Jeremiah A. O'Leary on Monday, Charles Noonan, a silk merchant and native of Ireland, said that Mr. O'Leary had openly denounced the sinking of the Lusitania and that the American Truth Society also had denounced it. He said the society had been organized to counteract the influence of the Carnegie Peace Society, which latter was against an enlarged army and navy, he said, while the American Truth Society advocated them. Mr. Noonan said the society advocated everything it thought tended to promote the interests of the United States.

TRIAL BEGINS ON CHARGE OF TREASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Trial was begun Monday in the federal district court, before Judge Julius M. Mayer of the plea in bar made by Albert Paul Fricke, under indictment for treason, that his constitutional rights were violated when, having been promised that he would not be called to account for his testimony before the May grand jury, he was arrested, charged with overt acts to which he testified before that jury. The government denies that Fricke was called as a witness before the jury. Fricke holds that he was not only called, but was refused counsel.

EMBARKATION CAMP CONDITIONS AT BREST

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The War Department on Sunday night made public another report from General Pershing denying that unsanitary conditions exist in the United States embarkation camp at Brest, France. The United States commander-in-chief summarized a report which he had received from Maj. Gen. Eli A. Helmick, inspector-general of the department of the expeditionary forces, commanding at Brest, which stated that inspections of buildings were made daily.

STREET CAR FARE ADVANCE REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—The receiver's suit brought in behalf of the Des Moines Street Car Company to secure higher fare, has failed of its purpose,

WORKERS OBJECT TO LEAGUE DRAFT

American Labor Party Says Peace Plan Falls Short of What Labor Expects—Protective Charter Clause Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Labor Party recently organized here has issued a statement giving support to President Wilson's 14 points and a real League of Nations, and declaring that the draft of a league which he has brought home with him falls short of what labor everywhere expects.

This indicates an attitude which is of special interest in view of the present labor situation and the fact that labor, having grown greatly in power during the war, is considered as an element whose wishes must be taken into account in international as well as domestic dealings.

Criticism of the league plan among labor circles is not confined to the American Labor Party, but is also voiced through one of the organs of the American Federation of Labor, which, it will be remembered, does not favor the Labor Party. This organ is the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, which throughout the war did a great deal toward inspiring organized labor to do its utmost in the cause for which the United States took up arms.

Through the alliance, a statement written by Vincent S. Gilbert has been issued, setting forth this proposition: That the League of Nations will inevitably grow in power and will tend to treat every question from the international aspect; that in this process national forces, such as labor, and individual lives, are bound to be affected by the decisions of the league; that the league is beyond the power of labor, or of any individuals; and therefore that the only safeguard for labor is to have written into the charter of the league a clause which will definitely prohibit the league from interference with labor.

"If the race of trade supplants the race of armaments," says the statement, "the league is certain to turn its attention to a way out. It may estimate that so many billion shoes, or so many million tons of steel will be required by the world in the forthcoming year. It will say, reasonably enough, that to interfere will merely be inviting disaster. It will suggest that the United States manufacture so much and Italy so much and Russia so much. It may apportion the cargo space of each nation. It may do all this from the international aspect, and yet it will affect every worker, in every industry, in every country."

"It is obviously desirable that great dislocations of industry and sudden changes in the value of money, sharp rises and declines in wages, over-productions and panics should not occur. Certainly the heads of the league will put their hand to the steering wheel; they would be unfaithful to their trust if they did not attempt it. Equally certain labor must come to terms with the league."

VOTE FAVORS COMPTROLLER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

By a strict partisan vote of 9 to 4, the United States Senate Banking Committee decided on Monday to recommend confirmation of the nomination of John Skelton Williams to succeed himself as United States Comptroller of the Currency.

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PRESIDENT WILSON CHEERED AS HE DEFENDS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

BOSTON AUDIENCE CHEERS PRESIDENT

His Declaration and Defense of American Ideals Receive Enthusiastic Response—New World-Contact Emphasized

President Wilson, promoter and defender of a new standard of justice for the world, stepped ashore at Boston on Monday en route from Paris to Washington. The bearer of this proposed covenant of nations received an ovation which Mayor Peters said in his welcome voiced the sentiments of 100,000,000 people in the United States. From the time of the presidential salute of 21 guns, when the President debarked from the George Washington, until he waved farewell from his special car five hours later, he found himself the center of the enthusiastic attitude of the people. When he challenged the critics of the League of Nations he was cheered, and when he pictured the hope of smaller nations centered in this covenant, he was cheered. When he said that the application of the democratic standards of this new "Magna Charta" will unite the whole civilized world, he was cheered to the echo. The Chief Magistrate who returns to Paris shortly, to continue his work after a brief stay in Washington, where he will make a more formal and detailed report of the progress accomplished abroad, gave this message to the people of the United States: "The whole world trusts America. The nation must not violate that trust."

Welcome Is Unique

Nation's Greeting to President Marks New Era in World Affairs

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—President Woodrow Wilson returned to his native shores on Monday and received a welcome—or rather the beginnings of a welcome, for it will extend more or less all the way to the White House—which cannot be measured by any previous standards or precedents. It was no monarch or general that the George Washington brought back in triumph, but the leader of a great democracy returning from a great mission to give an accounting of a still incomplete stewardship. And because there were no established precedents, even the very weather seemed to have failed to make up its mind in what mood the world should find it when the morning of the landing broke over Boston.

From sleet, rain and snow, and then mist—who could have dared to evolve from this purely physical gloom the brightness and glory and freshness of a beautiful spring day which broke over the city and harbor! The change seemed typical of the very war itself, of those initial days which are measured by years which the President himself characterized in his speech at the Mechanics Hall as filled for the Allies with doubt and despair, followed by the hope and inspiration which have transformed a world. For those who had been waiting and watching for the coming of the President, it seemed an assurance of the cheerful character of the message he would bring.

The huge vessel which brought the President and party lay far out in the harbor in the appropriately named President Roads. The wind had blown strongly from the northwest since early morning and, sweeping the sky almost clear of the white clouds, made way for a generous meed of bright sunshine. From the nearest point of vantage, the gray-colored head of Commonwealth Pier, the George Washington could just be discerned in the offing; a dim flotilla of vessels standing by. These were joined shortly after 10 o'clock in the forenoon by the flotilla of reception boats, which left the pier with civic and state officials to greet the President while still on board, and escort him to the pier.

For the expectant people on shore, the proceedings began with the booming of the guns, the hooting of sirens and the shrieking of steam whistles. The joyful noise was the prelude to a procession of destroyers, submarine chasers and other craft escorting the coast guard cutter, the Osagee, on board of which was the President.

Standing upon the bridge, defiant of the stiff northwester, he was an easily distinguishable figure in a long fur overcoat, doffing his hat and smiling up at the crowds on the pier.

The President's Smile

There is no mistaking the President's smile. It has a quality about it which would be defined as sweetness in a woman, and perhaps as ineffable good nature in a man. Strangely enough, President Wilson had to go abroad for Americans to become aware of that characteristic smile, which must henceforth have a historical place with the broad, genial, good-natured smile of former President Taft. But there is also Mr. Wilson's wide sweep of the arm as he salutes the people, which is something distinct and wholly his. It is at once captivates the crowd. It seems to

say: "I am one with you all. We are friends and equals." There is nothing exactly like that wave and smile of Mr. Wilson's, and when he stands erect in his automobile to better see, and be seen, it seems as though there is not a single barrier left between him and his friends, the public on foot.

Thus was a happy note struck from the moment of his arrival, and Miss Boston took him to her heart at once. Miss Boston has her own particular methods of procedure on such occasions, and he it said the psychology of Boston crowds—and there never were known such crowds as turned out to greet the President on Monday—is something apart. It is not the same as that of cosmopolitan New York crowds, and it certainly bears little resemblance to that of the crowds gathered in the streets of Paris or London on similar occasions. There would be in those cities, a wonderfully animate life upon the pavements in the long waiting hours. There would be heard much of the characteristic badinage, or the argot of the mob; there would probably be some horseplay, and at every convenient corner hawkers of souvenirs and itinerant musicians. The decorative scheme would probably be most elaborate, and grandstands would go up over night in order to accommodate the paying spectators.

But Miss Boston seemed to have been caught just a little unawares. Flags there were in plenty, and the Commonwealth Pier and the square in front of the Copley-Plaza Hotel were both treated decoratively. There was cheering and flag-waving galore, too, as the President passed between the enormous crowds, but if one expected any evidence of that enthusiasm of American crowds which often verges on the frantically demonstrative, Miss Boston, to say the least, was not quite in the mood for it. But, then, as has been said Miss Boston has her own particular way.

Miss Boston's Way

Perhaps, after all, the peculiar mood which the Boston crowds displayed was far more fitting than anything else for such an occasion. Mr. Wilson returns to his country the bearer of a message of great, if not solemn portent, from the Old World to the New. A few weeks before he had set out with a message of abounding hope to Europe. He was the accredited representative of a vast amount of influence, wealth and power, and above all the champion and protagonist of lofty ideals. Today, America is no longer separated by the wide seas from Europe and the Orient; for the world has visibly shrunk, and its four corners are indissolubly linked. The world is, in fact, one by virtue of common ideals which only need to be translated into some definite form of

secretary had to negative all such requests.

The audience in the Mechanics Hall was hardly expecting a tour de force from the President. It was given out that he would just speak a few words extemporaneously, and say next to nothing about the League of Nations. So ran Dame Rumor. The jade! By what strange perversity it has been persistently reported that Mr. Wilson is not an extemporaneous speaker and talks only from notes? Never was there such a great libel of the

perorations, or passages of sustained oratory, he most assuredly has his audience irresistibly with him all the time.

Mr. Wilson's voice is a more powerful organ than one might be led to expect. Correctly and carefully dressed, his well-ordered exterior seems to reflect the perfect balance of thought and sentence which characterizes his utterance. His method of speech has that rare cosmopolitan quality which would be as much at

weight for the American people. Mr. Wilson would slowly extend one hand before him, while the other rested upon the small flag-draped desk. As he warmed to his subject, however, he would clench his fists, his voice would become deeper, stronger, more resolute, without any apparent change in the even flow of his speech.

Gage Is Thrown Down

There were no finer passages in his speech, perhaps, than when he called attention to the burden which America's entrance into the war had brought it. "It is one of those burdens which any nation ought to be proud to carry," he said. "Any man that resists the present tides that run in the world will find himself thrown upon a shore so high and barren that it will seem as if he had been separated from his human kind forever." It was one of those gems of thought which seem to drop spontaneously from the President, which take the audiences by surprise because there is little or no oratorical attitude or change in the manner of delivery which precedes it. As he solemnly declared that the founders of the nation had set it up that men might continue to be free, he held his hand up on high. But Mr. Wilson, with all his earnestness, is not long in the serious mood. Light swiftly follows the shadows. From the sedate he is quickly back to the mildly gay mood, as if he can hardly resist the temptation to get back to the anecdotal vein of the raconteur. The finished, happy speaker is always alternating in him with the earnest man of letters and scholar, moved by the loftiest ideals of the race which he typifies and leads.

No Public Reception

President and Mrs. Wilson Saw Few Visitors in Boston

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The term, "reception to the President," having been used by the committeemen in charge of the details of Mr. Wilson's visit, many persons supposed that something in the nature of a public levee was to be held in the lobby of the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Such persons were disappointed, however, as there were guards at every door, who permitted only guests of the house and those with credentials to enter.

Again, it was supposed by many persons that something in the nature of a reception was to be tendered to Mrs. Wilson, but the brevity of the President's stay did not permit of this. During the hour and a half between the arrival of the procession at the hotel and its departure for Mechanics



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

President Wilson

Who spoke in Boston on the occasion of debarking after his trip to France.

President. Let it be said that his speeches in Europe and his addresses hitherto upon the subject of the League of Nations have that smooth finish and perfection of construction which suggest the pruning care of the study rather than that spontaneous ruggedness with which a statesman of the oratorical caliber of Mr. Lloyd George is accustomed to sway the passions of his audience. Consequently there has been conveyed to the public

home on a platform in Melbourne or London as upon home platforms. Sincerity is his dominant note, and above all sincerity to the democratic ideal.

Mr. Wilson told his audience next to nothing of the inner workings of the league, or, as an auditor pointedly expressed it, what the league was going to do with the Kaiser; he told nothing of the inspiration he must have brought to the allied peoples as a great and

AMERICA'S IDEALS THE WORLD'S HOPE

President Wilson, in His First Address Upon Returning From Peace Conference, Points to New Era of Internationalism

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The ideals for which America stands are the hope of the world. Such was the message delivered to the people of the United States by President Wilson in an address in Mechanics Hall, Boston, on Monday afternoon, following his return from the Peace Conference. He said that Europe glows with hope, seeing the dawn of a new era in which right will prevail, and if the United States were to fail the world in this hour, the result would be unthinkable. But he had full confidence that America would be found steadfast.

One of the deep impressions which Mr. Wilson obtained during his travels abroad was the great trust in which the European people hold the United States. No nation of Europe, he emphasized, has the slightest suspicion of the motives of America. To him this was a wonderful tribute.

Although Mr. Wilson intends to sail for Paris again early in March to complete his labors as a leading influence of the peace table, making it unlikely that he will deliver any other public addresses in the interim, he said the real purpose of his temporary return was to tell the people of the United States that he was endeavoring, to the utmost of his ability, to express their thoughts and desires as one of the American delegates at the Peace Conference.

Work Still to Be Done

Concerning the work of the Peace Conference, he simply reported progress. "To go beyond this," he said, "would be premature. To those who felt that the work of the Peace Conference was lagging, the President pointed out that its deliberations must, of necessity, be slow, in order to be complete, affecting as they do the destinies of every great nation, and practically every small nation, of the world. There was, however, a common realization among the delegates of all nations represented in Paris of the need of setting up new world standards. He laid particular stress upon the point that these delegates were gathered together to do something more than sign a mere treaty of peace."

Mr. Wilson, urging that there should be attained the cooperation of nations as a result of the Peace Conference, said he would welcome the challenge of those who may believe America is ready to take part in signing "a modern scrap of paper" at Versailles. It was the fame of the nation to make men free—it was set up with that conception, which was not confined, he declared, to America's own soil. Without the united forces of civilization behind the Versailles peace, Mr. Wilson declared unequivocally, the peace would not stand for a single generation.

The President reserved a more technical and detailed exposition of the accomplishments of the conference for direct communication to leaders of the United States Senate upon his return to the national capital. He did not allude in any particular to the attack upon his League of Nations program launched last week in the Senate by Messrs. Poindexter and Borah.

The President paid high tribute to the United States soldiers, to their fighting qualities, and to the esteem in which they are held by ally and foe alike. He spoke especially of the twenty-sixth, New England's division. With a twinkle in his eye, a gesture and an inflection which only those who saw and heard him could fully appreciate, he said, with feigned grandiloquence: "You may be proud of the twenty-sixth division, but I commanded it. See what they did under my direction!"

Welcomed by the Mayor

Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, whose guest the President was, welcomed him home on behalf of the hundred million people of the United States. Addressing the President, the Mayor said:

"The document you bring to us for the ratification of it will surely receive ranks with Magna Charta and our own Declaration of Independence, not because it supersedes them, but because it completes them and seeks to apply their democratic principles on a broader scale, so as to unite a civilized world."

"You have achieved this result, Mr. President, because you have yourself interpreted faithfully the spirit of our country and have adopted it as a rule to govern your policy. What you asked was simply an opportunity to restore the shattered structure of international justice. This was the pedestal from which you spoke, with an authority no other member of the Peace Conference could surpass. And when the delegates laid down the terms of their agreement, it was your voice that prevailed, because you, almost alone, as the spokesman of this disinterested republic, could plead serenely and consistently for a lasting peace and for a punishment that did not preclude the hope of ultimate reconciliation."

"Across the seas at the Peace Conference, you have spoken as an American; you have voiced the principles of America, and of her people; you have written into the documents now to be laid before the American people the true purpose and aspiration of America—that liberty shall not perish from the earth."

Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, welcomed the President, on his "return from triumph abroad," on the "return of the Commonwealth."

Massachusetts, he said, deemed it a signal honor that Mr. Wilson should have chosen to land on her historic shores.

On the conclusion of the Governor's address the band played "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," which was adopted as the battle song of the twenty-sixth division, and of which the audience sang the chorus, "Onward, Christian Soldiers" was also sung in unison, and it was noted that the President joined in the singing.

When Mr. Wilson rose to speak, the crowd cheered and shouted, while the President smiled and bowed repeatedly. He finished speaking at 10 minutes before 4 o'clock, and upon conclusion he was accorded long and rousing applause. He then was given three cheers and a tiger, led by Mayor Peters, and soon afterward left the platform.

The President's Address

League of Nations Defended—Its Need Emphasized

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Following is the text of President Wilson's address delivered at Mechanics Hall, Boston, on Monday afternoon.

"Governor Coolidge, Mr. Mayor, Fellow Citizens: I wonder if you are half as glad to see me as I am to see you. It warms my heart to see a great body of my fellow citizens again, because in some respects during the recent months I have been very lonely indeed without your comradeship and counsel, and I tried at every step of the work which fell to me to recall what I was sure would be your counsel with regard to the great matters which were under consideration."

"I do not want you to think that I have not been appreciative of the extraordinarily generous reception which was given to me on the other side, in saying that it makes me very happy to get home again. I do not mean to say that I was not very deeply touched by the cries that came from the great crowds on the other side, but I want to say to you in all honesty that I felt them to be a call of greeting to you, rather than to me."

"I did not feel that the greeting was personal. I had in my heart the overflowing pride of being your representative, and of receiving the plaudits of men everywhere who felt that your hearts beat with theirs in the cause of liberty. There was no mistaking the tone in the voices of those great crowds. It was not a tone of mere greeting; it was not a tone of mere generous welcome; it was the calling of comrade to comrade; the cries that come from men who say 'We have waited for this day when the friends of liberty should come across the sea and shake hands with us, to see that a new world was constructed upon a new basis and foundation of justice and right.'"

United States Trusted

"I can't tell you the inspiration that came from the sentiments that came out of those simple voices of the crowd, and the proudest thing I have to report to you is that this great country of ours is trusted throughout the world."

"I have not come to report the proceedings or the results of the proceedings of the Peace Conference. That would be premature. I can say that I have received very happy impressions from this conference, the impression that while there are many differences of judgment, while there are some divergencies of object, there is, nevertheless, a common spirit and a common realization of the necessity of setting up new standards of right in the world, because the men who are in conference in Paris realize, as keenly as any American can realize, that they are not the masters of their people; that they are the servants of their people and that the spirit of their people has awakened to a new purpose, and a new conception of their power to realize that purpose, and that no man dare go home from that conference and report anything less noble than was expected of it."

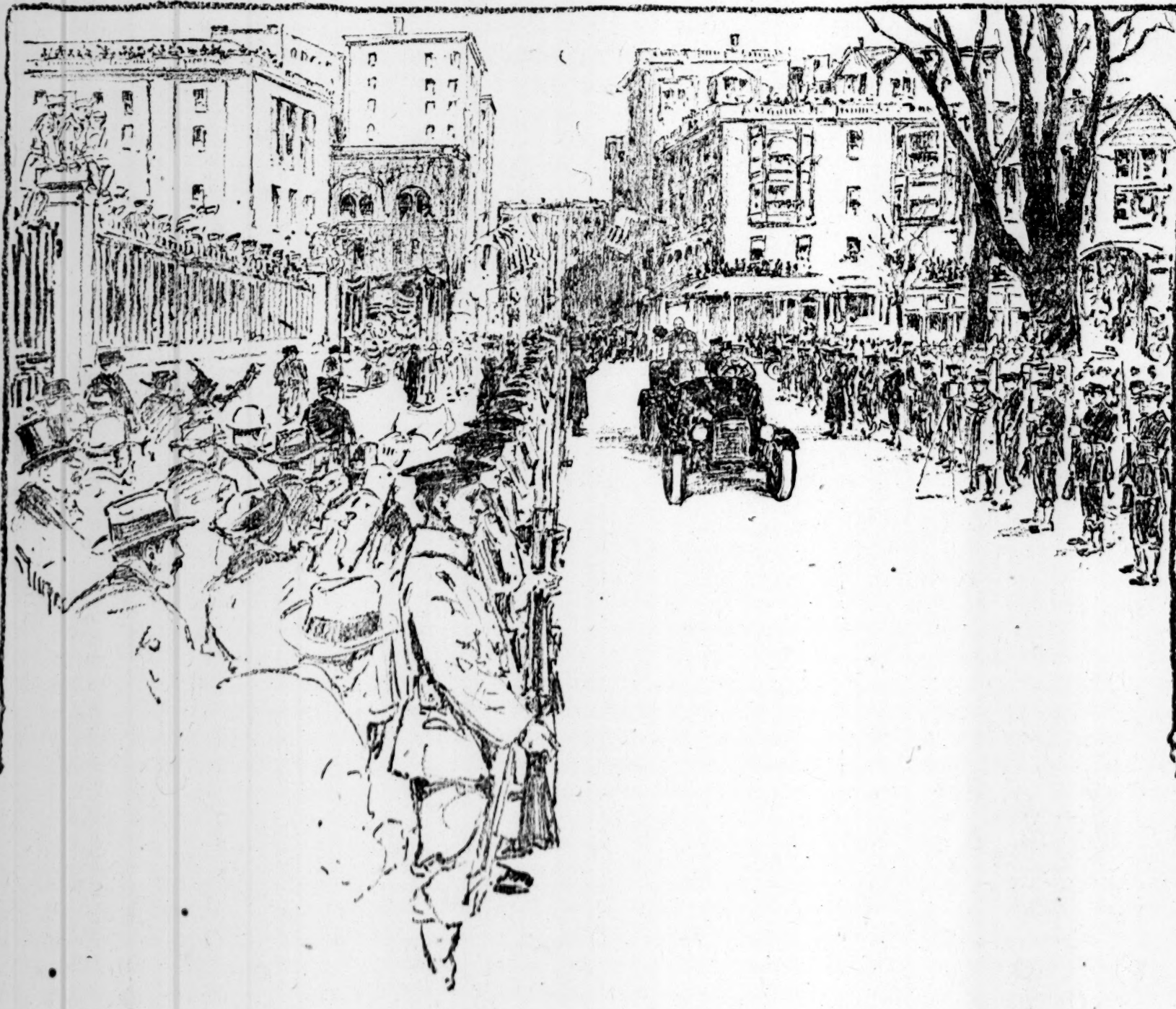
"The conference seems to you to go slowly. From day to day in Paris it seems to go slowly; but I wonder if you realize the complexity of the task which it has undertaken. It seems as if the settlements of this war affect, and affect directly, every great, and I sometimes think every small, nation in the world, and no one decision can prudently be made which is not properly linked in with the great series of other decisions which must accompany it, and it must be reckoned in with the final result if the real quality and character of that result is to be properly judged."

All Claims Considered

"What we are doing is to hear the whole case; hear it from the mouths of the men most interested; hear it from those who are officially commissioned to state it; hear the rival claims; hear the claims that affect new nationalities, that affect new areas of the world, that affect new commercial and economic connections that have been established by the great world war through which we have gone, and I have been struck by the moderation of those who have represented national claims."

"I can testify that I have nowhere seen the gleam of passion. I have seen earnestness, I have seen tears come to the eyes of men who pled for down-trodden people whom they were privileged to speak for; but they were the tears of anger, they were the tears of ardor hope. And I don't see how any man can fail to have been subdued by these pleas, subdued to the feeling that he was not there to assert an individual judgment of his own, but to try to assist the cause of humanity."

"And in the midst of it all every interest seeks out first of all, when it reaches Paris, the representatives of the United States. Why? Because, and I think I am stating the most



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

President Wilson in the parade through the streets of Boston

lasting unity. And Mr. Wilson, least of anybody, could have wished for an uproarious welcome from his intimate friends, the public, under the circumstances.

So after all, the crux of the visit to Boston centered round the meeting which followed the President's brief look in on his way to Washington and—work. Mr. Wilson was not "get-at-able" before that. At his hotel, the press besieged the officials for a "chat," and Mr. Tumulty was kept busy with importunities for a brief message from the President to the Fourth Estate, but the dapper, spruce

impression that the President is a cold and unemotional speaker.

But President Wilson spoke without referring to any notes, and showed that he could harangue a vast audience with powerful effect without them. As a speaker Mr. Wilson pleases, and one might say reaches, his audience before he has opened his mouth to speak. As he rises, there is that indefinable air of happiness about him, of pleasure in the task, and of general friendliness which is instantly communicative. He seems to have no antagonistic elements, and if he indulges in no impassioned

powerful friend of right and justice; but he did say a great deal of the inspiration which the league had meant to him. The very heart and soul of his message was that there had now arisen everywhere between the peoples a common interest, that "comrade was calling to comrade," that there was a common realization of the necessity of setting up new standards of right in the world, and that the delegates one and all were imbued with the sense that they were not the masters but the servants of their people.

As he made these utterances, of such

Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson remained in their suite, where they dined in company with Rear-Admiral Grayson. The only interruptions were the President's brief greeting of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association delegation, which was headed by Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, and several short conferences with his secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty. Mr. Tumulty told the newspaper men that the President, up to 2 o'clock, had not signed the Revenue Bill, and probably would not sign it on Monday, nor had the President made any official appointments since he landed.

BOSTON EXTENDS ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME TO THE PRESIDENT

wonderful fact in history—because there is no nation in Europe that respects the motives of the United States.

New Internationalism

"Was there ever so wonderful a thing seen before? Was there ever so moving a thing? Was there ever any fact that so bound the nation that had won that esteem forever to deserve it?"

"I would not have you understand that the great men who represent the other nations there in conference are disesteemed by those who know them. Quite the contrary. But you understand that the nations of Europe have again and again clashed with one another in competitive interest. It is impossible for men to forget those sharp issues that were drawn between them in times past. It is impossible for men to believe that all ambitions have all of a sudden been forgone. They remember territory that was coveted; they remember rights that it was attempted to extort; they remember political ambitions which it was attempted to realize—and, while they believe that men have come into a different temper, they cannot forget these things, and so they do not resort to one another for a dispassionate view of the matters in controversy. They resort to that nation which has won the enviable distinction of being regarded as the friend of mankind.

American Soldiers Welcomed

"Whenever it is desired to send a small force of soldiers to occupy a piece of territory where it is thought nobody else will be welcome, they ask for American soldiers, and where other soldiers would be looked upon with suspicion and perhaps met with resistance, the American soldier is welcomed with acclaim.

"I have had so many grounds for pride on the other side of the water that I am very thankful that they are not grounds for personal pride, but for national pride. If they were grounds for personal pride I'd be the most stuck-up man in the world, and it has been an infinite pleasure to me to see those gallant soldiers of ours, of whom the Constitution of the United States made me the proud Commander. You may be proud of the twenty-sixth division, but I commanded the twenty-sixth division, and see what they did under my direction! And everybody praises the American soldier with the feeling that in praising him he is subtracting from the credit of no one else.

"I have been searching for the fundamental fact that converted Europe to believe in us. Before this war, Europe did not believe in us as she does now. She did not believe in us throughout the first three years of the war. She seems really to have believed that we were holding off because we thought we could make more by staying out than by going in, and all of a sudden, in a short 18 months, the whole verdict is reversed. There can be but one explanation for it. They saw what we did—that without making a single claim we put all our men and all our means at the disposal of those who were fighting for their homes, in the first instance, but for a cause, the cause of human rights and justice, and that we went in not to support their national claims, but to support the great cause which they held in common. And when they saw that America not only held ideals, but acted ideals, they were converted to America and became firm partisans of those ideals.

The Ascendancy of Ideals

"I met a group of scholars when I was in Paris—some gentlemen from one of the Greek universities who had come to see me, and in whose presence, or rather in the presence of whose traditions of learning, I felt very young indeed. I told them I had one of the delightful revenges that sometimes comes to a man. All my life I had heard men speak with a sort of condescension of ideals and of idealists, and particularly those separated, encloistered persons whom they choose to term academic, who were in the habit of uttering ideals in the free atmosphere when they clash with nobody in particular.

"And I said I have had this sweet revenge. Speaking with perfect frankness in the name of the people of the United States, I have uttered as the objects of this great war ideals, and nothing but ideals, and the war has been won by that inspiration. Men were fighting with tense muscle and lowered heads until they came to realize those things, feeling they were fighting for their lives and their country, and when these accents of what it was all about reached them from America, they lifted their heads, they raised their eyes to heaven, when they saw men in khaki coming across the sea in the spirit of crusaders, and they found that these were strange men, reckless of danger not only, but reckless because they seemed to see something that made that danger worth while.

Soldiers of Victory

"Men have testified to me in Europe that our men were possessed by something that they could only call a religious fervor. They were not like any of the other soldiers. They had a vision. They had a dream, and they were fighting in the dream; and fighting in the dream they turned the whole tide of battle, and it never came back.

"One of our American humanists, meeting the criticism that American soldiers were not trained long enough, said: 'It takes only half as long to train an American soldier—as any other, because you only have to train him to go one way.' And he did only go one way, and he never came back until he could do it when he pleased.

"And now do you realize that this confidence we have established throughout the world imposes a

burden upon us—if you choose to call it a burden? It is one of those burdens which any nation ought to be proud to carry. Any man who resists the present tides that run in the world will find himself thrown upon a shore so high and barren that it will seem as if he had been separated from his human kind forever.

Europe's New Hope

"The Europe that I left the other day was full of something that it had never felt fill the heart so full before. It was full of hope. The Europe of

the world any such rebuff and disappointment as that does not know America.

Would Welcome Challenge

"I invite him to test the sentiments of the nation. We set this nation up to make men free and we did not confine our conception and purpose to America and now we will make men free. If we did not do that all the fame of America would be gone and all her power would be dissipated. She would then have to keep her

left by us, without a disinterested friend?

"Do you believe in the Polish cause, as I do? Are you going to set up Poland, immature, inexperienced, as yet unorganized, and leave her with a circle of armies around her? Do you believe in the aspirations of the Czechs-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs, as I do? Do you know how many powers would be quick to pounce upon them if there were not the guarantee of the world behind their liberty? 'Have you thought of the sufferings

stand what the kind of folks at home would understand and that they were thinking the same things.

Likes Home Welcome

"My feelings about you remind me of a story by that excellent wit and good artist, Oliver Herford, who one day, sitting at luncheon at his club, was slapped vigorously on the back by a man whom he did not know very well. He said: 'Oliver, old boy, how are you?' He looked at him rather coldly. He said: 'I don't know your name; I don't know your face, but your manners are very familiar.' And I must say that your manners are very familiar, and let me add, very delightful.

"It is a great comfort for one thing, to realize that you all understand the language I am speaking. A friend of mine said that to talk through an interpreter was like witnessing the compound fracture of an idea. But the beauty of it is that, whatever the impediments of the channel of communication the idea is the same, that it gets registered, and it gets registered in responsive hearts and receptive purposes.

"I have come back for a strenuous attempt to transact business for a little while in America, but I have really come back to say to you, in all soberness and honesty, that I have been trying my best to speak your thoughts.

"When I sample myself, I think I find that I am a typical American, and if I sample deep enough, and get down to what is probably the true stuff of a man, then I have hope that it is part of the stuff that is like the other fellows at home.

"And, therefore, probing deep in my heart and trying to see the things that are right without regard to the things that may be debated as expedient, I feel that I am interpreting the purpose and the thought of America; and in loving America I find I have joined the great majority of my fellow men throughout the world."

Plans at the Capital

President Wilson to Be Busy With Important State Matters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The special train bearing the presidential party was due to arrive in Washington at 3 a. m. today. It was planned to specially guard it during the remainder of the night, and it was anticipated that the President, Mrs. Wilson and other members of the party would leave the train at 7 or 8 o'clock, the President and Mrs. Wilson going directly and without ceremony to the White House. The arrival of the train at 3 a. m. was to be without ceremony.

On arrival at the White House, the President was to take up at once the multitudinous matters that await his attention. The principal events of the week he will spend here will be his dinner given the members of the Foreign Affairs committees of Congress, and his participation in the home-coming parade on Thursday. It is possible also that he will address a joint session of Congress before his departure for Paris.

TOURING PARTY MAKES AN APPEAL

Mr. Taft and Others Ask People of United States to Support the League of Nations Plan

BITTER CREEK, Wyoming.—Appeal to the people of the United States to express their opinions on the proposed League of Nations, "so clearly and strongly that our representatives in Congress may know that the people of the United States are determined to assume their part in this crisis of human history," was made in a statement issued here by William Howard Taft and other members of the party touring the country in the interest of the proposed league. Asserting that the alternative to a League of Nations is "the heavy burden and the constant temptation of universal armament," and that without a league a new war of even greater dimensions is threatened, the statement points to the disorganized state of Europe and possibilities of German autocracy again getting the upper hand.

The statement, issued as their train reached here, was signed by Mr. Taft, Henry Morgenthau, A. Lawrence Lowell and Henry van Dyke. It bore the caption, "An appeal to our fellow citizens," and closed as follows: "United as never before, our people have fought this war; united and above party, we must consider the problems of peace; resolved, that, so far as in us lies, war shall no more scourge mankind."

PROTESTANTS ARE THANKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—President Wilson has acknowledged with "warmest thanks and gratitude," receipt of a wireless message from the General War-Time Commission of Churches, expressing an earnest desire for the successful formation of a League of Nations.

VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Victory Liberty Loan to be floated late in April is expected to be for \$5,000,000,000, the House Ways and Means Committee reported in submitting legislation authorizing sale of short-term notes instead of bonds. The bill will be called up in the House today.

DEMobilizing THE AMERICAN NAVY

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Tells Also of Sale of Great Wireless Station at Bordeaux to the French Government

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Practical demobilization of all the United States naval establishment in European waters, the sale of the great Lafayette wireless station at Bordeaux to the French Government at a price of approximately \$4,000,000 and many hitherto unpublished facts of the United States naval activities in the war, have been announced here by F. D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who arrived with President Wilson on the George Washington.

For the last month Mr. Roosevelt has been in Europe demobilizing the naval forces, liquidating contracts and settling claims. Good progress was made in all of the work, he said, and the British and French governments have met the United States halfway in the settlements of claims and disposal of matériel.

On the trip over, Mr. Roosevelt disclosed to the officers and men of the George Washington how the United States had spent more than \$30,000,000 laying the mine barrage against submarines in the North Sea and how by the navy offensive which the United States brought into the war the submarines were driven away from the coast, away from the harbor mouths, out to sea, where their operations would be more difficult, and how the entry of the navy into the war initiated an effective campaign against the U-boats, which theretofore had been conducting the offensive.

"Few realize," said Mr. Roosevelt, "that the American Navy had 54 shore bases of various kinds in European waters and the Azores, including destroyer stations and mine-laying bases although the majority were naval aviation bases from which more than 200 American seaplanes operated. We had more than 70,000 men at these bases and on the ships operating from them. We leased docks and buildings and in addition constructed hundreds of hangars, piers, hospitals, storehouses and other buildings. Almost 50,000 officers and men now have been sent home and all the flying stations and bases with a very few exceptions have been evacuated. All matériel of future value has been sent home. Portable houses, provisions and motor trucks have been sold to the Red Cross and the army, and what remained of lumber and other salvage material has been sold to the British and French governments.

"The great Lafayette radio station near Bordeaux was intended to insure communication between Washington and the army and navy in case the cable systems were put out of commission or interfered with by German submarines. It has eight towers and could communicate with the United States day and night. It was built by the navy. I arranged with the French Government that we shall complete the station, which is two-thirds finished, and they will then take it over at what it costs us, about 22,000,000 francs."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Soldiers cheering President Wilson

LEAGUE HAS NO CARNEGIE MONEY

Mr. Taft Gives to Peace Organization, Instead of Being Paid by It, as Has Been Stated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Senators opposed to the League of Nations plan will not help their cause "by cheap and false stunts" against President Wilson and William Howard Taft, says Herbert S. Houston, national treasurer of the League to Enforce Peace, in a statement declaring false Senator Sherman's statement that Mr. Taft's expenses in the present League to Enforce Peace campaign were being met by Carnegie money.

Mr. Houston adds that Mr. Taft never received a dollar from the league, but has contributed generously to it; and that the league has

never had a dollar either from Mr. Carnegie or any of his foundations, not because the league would consider such money tainted, but because the Carnegie Foundation directors and trustees evidently thought there were better ways than the league to promote permanent peace.

Mr. Houston calls the opposition to the League of Nations plan futile negotiation, a crying aloud for an impossible isolation in a world that no longer exists. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Taft, he says, stand above party, Democrat and Republican side by side on the strong platform that making and safeguarding peace is a national question.

"And they have the great advantage over opponents in the Senate," Mr. Houston adds, "of being able to point to the future with its promise of a safer and happier world, and to the past, with its record of constructive effort to hold what our wars had won. For the people have not forgotten that the 13 colonies at the victorious close of the Revolutionary War did not return to their former isolation, but bravely went forward to the formation of the Constitution of the United States."

HARBOR WELCOME TO THE PRESIDENT

Fleets, Flags, Guns and Whistles Are Factors in the Demonstration Over Mr. Wilson's Arrival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The steamer George Washington, which brought President Woodrow Wilson as comfortably back from France as it carried him across two months before, slipped into the lower harbor late on Sunday afternoon and dropped anchor in President Roads, four miles below the city, about sunset. There she was discovered at sunrise on Monday morning, and at eight bells her strings of bunting fluttered up her four masts, and the blue flag of the President was broken out at the fore. Harbor craft that passed her dipped their colors, while guarding her was the fleet of destroyers which had conveyed her into port.

Owing to the tide and the fact that the George Washington had on board several thousand returning soldiers bound for New York, no attempt was made to dock the steamer, so she swung at her anchor chains until the President's party was transferred to the coast guard cutter Ossipee. Then the liner steamed for New York.

The Ossipee went down the harbor early in the forenoon with Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Mayor A. J. Peters and a few other state and city dignitaries on board, and while they were greeting the President the baggage was transferred.

Later a larger welcome fleet appeared from the city, consisting of coastwise steamers, converted naval yachts, submarine chasers and patrol boats. The large steamers were well equipped with bands, and all were gay with bunting.

This fleet reached the George Washington about 11 o'clock, but none of the boats attempted to range alongside. They circled round and some of them ran in sufficiently close for those on board to hurl doughnuts to the troops on the George Washington.

One by one the guests and the members of the presidential party came down the gangplank to the deck of the Ossipee, and at 11 o'clock the President appeared, followed by Mrs. Wilson. As the Ossipee cast off her lines, the George Washington fired a national salute from her submarine defense armament, while half a mile up the harbor the light cruiser Galveston also saluted with her six-inch rifles as the President's boat passed up.

Three aeroplanes from the aviation station at Chatham, Massachusetts, came breezing in from the southeast and hovered over the Ossipee as she speeded up the harbor. Two destroyers preceded her, and patrol boats scooted alongside.

All the craft were gay with signal flags, and those in the upper harbor, including boats at the wharves and at the navy yard were brilliant with colored bunting. Whistles shrieked, and crowds on shore cheered as the Ossipee neared the state dock on the South Boston side. The landing at Commonwealth Pier was made just before noon.

SUFFRAGISTS GIVE PRESIDENT BOUQUET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A delegation of women from the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association, headed by Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, presented to President Wilson, during his visit to this city, a large bouquet in appreciation of his efforts to secure the ballot for American women. When the President thanked the women his only comment was, "It is bound to come." The delegation of suffragists declared that they were not militant and wished to express their loyalty to the President as the head of the nation.

PERUVIAN FAVOR FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

LIMA, Peru.—Peruvian students conducted a demonstration in honor of the United States and President Wilson here on Sunday. Streets in the center of the city were crowded and President Wilson, the United States, and the League of Nations were acclaimed.

Peruvians, said to have been expelled by Chilean authorities, spoke, calling upon the United States to interfere in the controversy between Peru and Chile.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
President Wilson speaking to the large audience in Boston

the second year of the war, the Europe of the third year of the war, was sinking to a sort of stubborn desperation. They did not see any great thing to be achieved even when the war should be won. They hoped there would be some salvage. They hoped that they could clear their territories of invading armies; they hoped they could set up their homes and start their industries afresh, but they thought it would simply be the resumption of the old life that Europe had led—led in fear, led in anxiety, led in constant suspicious watchfulness. They never dreamed that it would be a Europe of settled peace and of justified hope.

"And now these ideals have wrought this new magic, that all the peoples of Europe are buoyed up and confident in the spirit of hope, because they believe that we are at the eye of a new age in the world when nations will understand one another, when nations will support one another in every just cause, when nations will unite every moral and every physical strength to see that the right shall prevail.

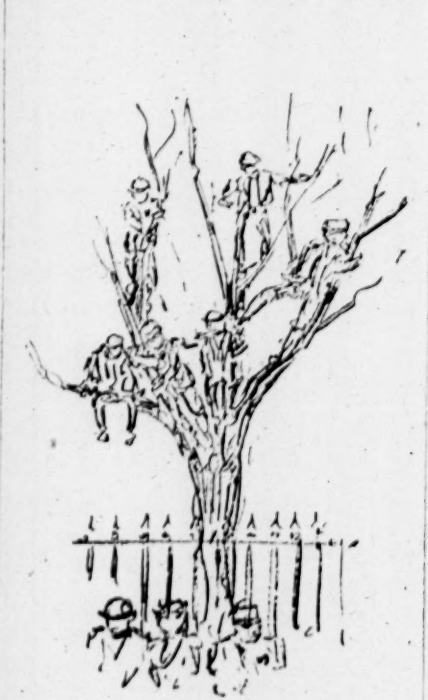
America in the Breach

"If America were at this juncture to fail the world, what would come of it? I do not mean any disrespect to any other great people when I say that America is the hope of the world, and if she does not justify that hope the results are unthinkable. Men will be thrown back upon the bitterness of disappointment not only, but the bitterness of despair.

"All nations will be set up as hostile camps again, the men at the Peace Conference will go home with their heads upon their breasts, knowing that they have failed—for they were bidden not to come home from there until they did something more than sign a treaty of peace.

"Suppose we sign the treaty of peace, and that it is the most satisfactory treaty of peace that the confusing elements of the modern world will afford, and go home and think about our labors. We will know that we have left written upon the historic table at Versailles, upon which Vergennes and Benjamin Franklin wrote their names, nothing but a modern scrap of paper; no nations united to defend it, no great forces combined to make it good, no assurance given to the down-trodden and fearful people of the world that they shall be safe. Any man who thinks that America will take part in giving

honor for those narrow, selfish, provincial purposes which seem so dear to some minds that have no sweep beyond the nearest horizon. I should welcome no sweeter challenge than that. I have fighting blood in me and it is sometimes a delight to let it have scope, but if it is a challenge on this occasion it will be an indulgence. Think of the picture, think of the utter blackness that would fall on the world, America has failed! America made a little essay at generosity and then withdrew! America said 'we are your friends' but it was only for today, not for tomorrow! 'America said: 'Here is our power to vindicate right' and then the next day said: 'Let right take care of itself and we will take care of ourselves.' America said: 'We set up a light to lead men along the paths of liberty, but we have lowered it; it is intended



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Enthusiastic Boston boys

only to light our own path.' We set up a great ideal of liberty and then we said: 'Liberty is a thing that you must win for yourself. Do not call upon us' and think of the world that we would leave. Do you realize how many nations are going to be set up in the presence of old and powerful nations in Europe and left there, if

REOPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER

Doyen, M. Siegfried, an Alsatian, Reviews Work of France Before and After the War, in the Chamber of Deputies

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—There was something peculiar and almost pathetic about the reopening of the Chamber of Deputies for the renewal of its sitting this year, for the old Chamber, the war Chamber, the Chamber of many faults, sans doute, but of many more historic scenes, of many vicissitudes, and one supreme achievement, approaches the end of its existence. It will not see the fall of the year, nor even the middle of it. Therefore there was a special solemnity about the resumption of the sittings—and that is the way to put it and not to describe it as a new session, as it often does, because since December, 1914, there has been no formal closing of this Parliament, which has gone on since the beginning of the war. It has simply ceased its work for a little while and then resumed it; but, though it is a simple resumption of sittings, certain formalities are observed; there is a recitation of the president, a renewal of the bureau in general, and a speech to suit the occasion more or less by some specially designated deputy from the presidential chair. Those who have been most critical of the Chamber and its methods in recent times have the strange and the justice to agree in these impressive moments that it has done good service, and that, in the terms of supreme patriotism, it has deserved well of the country.

Although there was no real business of importance for the occasion, and it was mostly an affair of sentiment, there was an unusually large attendance. Some said that it was because of their curiosity to see what terms the deputy reference was necessary, and the situation was extraordinary, but it is more likely that the gathering was influenced, as has been said, by the sentiment of the occasion.

Not for the first time or the second did it fall to the lot of the doyen of the Chamber, M. Jules Siegfried, to take the presidential chair at the outset and make a speech. M. Siegfried, old Alsatian, is a great Parliamentary institution. He speaks in terms of vibrating patriotism and much dignity, while at the same time he takes good opportunity to press forward his own pet policies, chief of which is women's suffrage, which he always makes a point of recommending, urging that the women of France have done wonders in the war which indeed is true—and that they too have deserved well enough of their country to be permitted to vote in it.

France Now Complete

"Last year," said M. Siegfried, "in addressing you from this place, I spoke to you of Alsace-Lorraine remaining French always and in unshaken fidelity. I allowed myself to call up to your vision the sad day in 1871 when, with the invader advancing, it was necessary for me to leave the country of my birth. I was not doubtful of its return to France, but I did not dare to hope that it would come so rapidly, or with such a striking triumph. Has there ever been registered in history a more extraordinary explosion of love than that of which we have been the witnesses at Metz, Strasbourg, Colmar and Mulhouse? The heroism of our soldiers, the genius of their leaders, the admirable assistance of our allies, the firmness of our government, the stoicism of our people—could they desire a more splendid reward than that granted them by the fidelity of Alsace-Lorraine, expressed by demonstrations of joy and gratitude, which will be unforgettable by those who witnessed them? France is restored to her completeness; inherent justice has won; and the coming peace will declare the independence of peoples as, as we hope, the League of Nations is established on a definite basis. Will this peace be free from difficulties? It would be rash to think so. Without mentioning problems beyond our frontiers, those which we shall have to settle in our own country will be as numerous as they are serious, but we shall reach a settlement if, as during the war, we remain united. The task we have to accomplish before we separate will be heavy."

Then M. Siegfried, in what might be called a private and independent sketch of the situation, referred to some of the more important matters that would have to receive the attention of this Chamber before it was dissolved. There were the questions of pensions, and of war damages, for the sad lot of their countrymen who had suffered from the barbarity of the enemy called for their first consideration. Then, whatever was taken from the enemy in the way of recompense, there could be no doubt about the necessity of greatly increased taxation. If the country's production remained the same as before the war it would have great difficulty in bearing this heavy taxation. It was, then, necessary that the agriculture of the country, by new methods, should be made to produce a greater yield from that splendid soil of France. The French soldiers who had shown such grand energy and resistance in the war, exhibited the same qualities when they became laborers in the field, and the country for its part would have to give them the opportunity for acquiring land. And from this M. Siegfried sketched lightly and entertainingly over the more elementary economic aspects of the situation, told how prices and wages were affected by cir-

cumstances, and how the latter all pointed to one clear object, which was to do more work, produce more, and act always in harmony. M. Klotz of financial fame would doubtless have presented a more closely reasoned argument leading to the identical conclusion, and would have supported it by impressive figures, particularly those referring to war bonds, with which on such occasions he delights to juggle; but it was pleasant and in its way by no means less impressive—perhaps more so, to a hearer of sentiment and imagination—to hear M. Siegfried, who has seen the restoration of Alsace, the dearest hope of his life, achieved, talking now so intelligently, earnestly and impressively of the work to be begun at once in the reconstruction of France! Capital and labor, technical education, the length of the worker's day, and many other points did he consider, with a necessity, which most people in France are emphasizing today, of getting rid of the oppressive restricting state control and of giving economic and all other liberty to the people with the shortest possible delay.

Woman's Suffrage Urged

Personal initiative, he said, is the strongest force; it produces while administration irritates, and the state would have quite sufficient to do in the future to reform its own methods. "France," he said, "has shown during the war of what she is capable. The men at the front, by their qualities of intelligence, sacrifice and energy, have been the admiration of the world; the women also, in their way, have been at the front, giving without faltering all that was dearest to them. They everywhere replaced the men who went to the war, and showed by their endurance and by faculties that were awakened by tragic circumstances, that the time had come to associate them in a definite form with public life. Such a thing has already been done by our allies of England and America. Are the French women less worthy than their allied sisters? It is this that with our forces united, the complementary forces of men and women, we shall be able to make the necessary effort that is imposed on us by victory and peace. Among those duties there comes forward into the front rank the struggle against alcohol—that domestic enemy that must be overthrown at any cost, because it is the discord of the hearth, the spoiler of the race. But to bring to our country, at the same time, virtuous and martyred, this new strength, a higher, a more disinterested and more truly fraternal conception of national life is necessary in the case of all of us."

In his closing sentences, M. Siegfried spoke of the special responsibilities for the future which devolved upon Parliament, and said with them he bowed before those who had sacrificed themselves for their country in a sentiment of unchanging respect and eternal gratitude. A better address of its kind has hardly ever been given to the Chamber, and it was loudly applauded by deputies of all classes at many stages. Subsequently a purely formal reference, without any comment, was made to M. Turmel, M. Paul Deschanel was, of course, re-elected president of the Chamber, and the subordinate officers were duly appointed.

STEP TO PREVENT GERMAN PENETRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—A shrewd blow is dealt by the War Legislation Bill at the acquisition of land by persons of enemy origin. Under the bill it is no longer lawful, except under license from the Minister for Lands, for a person of enemy origin, or for any person in trust for him, to contract for the acquisition of land, or any estate, or interest in land, other than a leasehold estate or interest for a term which would expire within two years from the commencement of the lease. Land lawfully acquired by persons of enemy origin since the commencement of the war may be taken for public purposes.

In moving the second reading of the bill in New Zealand Parliament, Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister, said there had been cases of men who had been prevented by alien ties from serving at the front, and yet who had been able to buy land owned by men who were serving in the expeditionary force—a state of things which could not be tolerated by the government. He agreed with other speakers that every effort should be made to combat the peaceful penetration policy of Germany and to prevent the Germans from recovering their former advantages in New Zealand; the naturalization laws would be revised with this end in view.

The bill also aims at protecting the rights of returned soldiers. It provides that no order for the recovery of possession of a dwelling house or for the ejection of a tenant therefrom shall be made if the tenant be a soldier or discharged soldier, or the wife or widow of either, so long as the tenant continues to pay rent at the agreed rate and performs the other conditions of the tenancy. Where the tenant is a dependent of a soldier, or of a discharged soldier, other than his wife or widow, the court is given power to refuse to make an order for possession or ejection, if hardship would be caused.

GIFT TO FRENCH MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Vic.—In his final official message to Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, General Paul, head of the French Mission, expressed deep appreciation at the presentation to France of the painting of the monument in Sydney to the famous French navigator, La Perouse. This painting was presented to the French Mission in the name of Australia. A luncheon in Federal Parliament House.

INDUSTRY FACES PEACE PROBLEMS

G. H. Roberts, M. P., Says Peace Must Be Won at Home to Reestablish Security

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Industrial League, which has for its object the improvement of relations between employers and employed, arranged in London recently a dinner which was followed by a discussion. Mr. G. H. Roberts, M. P., Minister of Labor in the last government, presided and opened the discussion. He referred to the useful work done by the league in forwarding national unity. He thought that the splendid results of the general election were in some measure due to the work of the league. Mr. Roberts emphasized the necessity for securing peace at home if the stability and security of the country was to be reestablished, and admitted that problems of peace would be even more complex than those of war.

Referring to certain tendencies evident in the country today, Mr. Roberts admitted there were many disturbing elements of influence which seemed to strive rather to disintegrate the country than to try to shape a united purpose. The Industrial League, Mr. Roberts said, knew nothing of political parties. It included men of all parties banded together to secure for the country the great possibilities of which it was capable. If the country could sink party and class for the purpose of vanquishing a ruthless foe, Mr. Roberts maintained, it was equally possible for employer and employed to preserve that unity which was essential for the realization of those great aims for which the country was destined.

The Industrial League, he said, whether employer or employed, recognized the right of every worker to a fuller and more complete life than had obtained before the war. The league was associated with every effort for the advance of wages, the reduction of hours, and the improvement of industrial life generally, but at the same time they stated frankly that they did not think these things could be unless employers and workmen mutually strove for increased production.

He pointed out that, although some people thought the best method of securing justice was by a violent upheaval, in certain European countries it was seen that the method was doomed because it brought disillusionment and disaster, and that its worst effects fell upon the very people whom they desired to help.

Mr. Roberts laid particular emphasis on the need for educating the workman in the fundamentals of trade. Workmen, he said, must learn that they could not take out of industry more than they put in. Industry could do for itself more than government departments could do. That was the idea at the back of the Industrial League. Some people believed that the way to provide employment was to reduce hours to a minimum; but if hours were reduced to an uneconomic point, Mr. Roberts said, masses of workpeople would be deprived of the opportunity to labor. Unless employers and workmen solved these problems for themselves, it would mean that the decline and fall of the British Empire had been embarked upon.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, who recently routed at the polls Mr. John Maclean, Bolshevik consul in Glasgow, warned his hearers against the dangers of Bolshevism. Russia, he said, was a terrible object lesson. It was for them to decide whether the present upheaval was to carry the country into new extensions of freedom, or to take them into the same anarchy as that of other countries. Germany had shown some signs of following Russia, and there were ominous signs at home that they must guard against being drawn in too. Great Britain enjoyed as great, if not a greater degree of liberty than any other country in the world, but the average worker felt that he was not getting the place in industry to which he was entitled.

Mr. Barnes combated the view that there was anything to gain in perpetuating old conditions. He stood for increased production, and for giving the worker more pay in determining his conditions of labor. During the past few years the adherents of class war, he said, had been busy getting a following all over the country. He believed, however, that they had only to put their case before the workers to get whole-hearted support for the better ideal. He had, he said, fought Bolshevism during the election in Glasgow, and his support came mainly from the trade unionist rank and file, whose money, he pointed out, was being used to support the man standing against him.

Among other speakers were Mr. G. J. Wardle, M. P., Mr. J. A. Seddon, M. P., Mr. Lee Murray, and Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, M. P.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNIONISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—According to statistics issued to members of the British trades union movement, the growth of trade unionism in Great Britain, in America, and in all the belligerent countries since the outbreak of the war has been very considerable. In 1913, when the last returns were available, the whole strength of the international trades union movement was estimated, on a paying membership, at 4,500,000. Since that year, the British trades union membership has alone increased beyond that figure, and it is believed that the number of enrolled international trades unionists almost reaches 9,000,000. The various influential unions in Germany have multiplied their strength; France and Italy have also greatly increased their aggregate memberships, while all the neutral countries, notably Sweden and Denmark, have in many cases doubled their pre-war memberships.

Russia, in the early days of the revolution, attempted to construct their trade unionism on British lines; but the upheaval which has occurred in Russia has naturally prevented any possibility of records being obtained. In Great Britain, the unions which have made the greatest gains in strength have been the National Union of Railwaymen, the General Workers Union, and the Agricultural Workers Union. The latter has increased its membership of 40,000, in 1913, to over 400,000, and the agricultural combination for trades union purposes has also increased proportionately in the countries in Northern Europe.

BELGIANS ON SOIL OF GERMANY WARNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A letter which has appeared in La Metropole sounds a note of warning with regard to the Belgian troops of occupation in Germany, which the writer says may possibly be applicable in the case of other of the allied armies. The writer asks if the Belgian Minister for War, M. Fulgence Masson, cannot be warned of a danger which, if unchecked, may increase, and that is an over-familiarity between the Belgian soldiers and the German population, who abuse themselves before the conqueror in a manner which is only equalled by their ferocity when they have the mastery. Tacitly, he remarks, in his day, noted the abasement of the conquered Germans, saying that their ferocity and audacity in triumph were on a par with their servility when they had met their conqueror. Such were the Germans then and such are they now, the writer declares. One may see this at the present time, he goes on to say, wherever the German population is in contact with the armies of occupation. Speaking of the effect of this constant contact between the German population and the Belgian troops, he declares that by their cunning the former had it only too easy to gain the confidence of the soldiers, and it is in some cases astonishing to see how little attentions will turn the hatred of the Belgians for the Germans into a disquieting familiarity. There is good authority for instances of a regrettable fraternization between the Germans and the Belgians, and the latter have been heard to express sentiments little to their honor, the result of a contact with the inhabitants which has not been sufficiently supervised.

The Belgian soldiers have some difficulty in getting their own newspapers and they feel themselves isolated, and therefore, are more subject to the influence of their surroundings. The only news they get is from the German newspapers, and it is said that the echoes of Russo-German Bolshevism reach them with a disquieting facility. The writer asks if the military authorities in the occupied territory cannot exercise greater supervision in order that contaminating Boche propaganda in its many forms should not take effect through the heedlessness and the naive confidence of the Belgian troops. In any case, he says, it seems a duty to warn the Minister for War of the incipient danger. Measures might be taken, and it is important to maintain the heroic and patriotic sentiments of the soldiers free from any contamination with Germanism. The honor and the dignity of the Belgians, he affirms, demand it. The German people, as guilty as its leaders of the terrible crimes committed by them in Belgium, has, the writer declares, already derived sufficient benefit from the fact that it has been spared just reprisals, without weakness being carried to the point of allowing the army of occupation to stoop to familiarity with the very people who are responsible for their country's disaster.

POWER PLANS IN WISCONSIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SUPERIOR, Wisconsin.—The ratepayers of the city voted last July in favor of taking over the plant of the Superior Water, Light and Power Company, and plans to give effect to that decision are rapidly being matured. A proposal has been received from an eastern brokerage house to take up the bonds required to purchase the private company's business and to provide sufficient funds to rehabilitate the plant without any other security than that of the utilities themselves. The purchase of the plant will involve an outlay of \$300,000.

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CONGRESS OF SYRIA MEETS IN FRANCE

Lasting Several Days, and Without Political Motives, Congress Showed Trend of French Thought on Syrian Question

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLES, France.—The Congress of Syria was opened recently. In the stock exchange at Marseilles. The chairman was M. Franklin Bouillon, president of the Commission of Foreign Affairs, in the Chamber of Deputies, whilst amongst the numerous assistants who took part in the congress were M. Adrien Artaud, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles, M. Reré Saint, Préfet of the Department of the Bouches-du-Rhône, M. Robert de Caix, foreign editor of L'Asie Française and M. Chéret Gagne.

In a speech at the opening of the congress, M. Franklin Bouillon warmly congratulated the Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles on its happy initiative. "This congress," he declared, "proves that Marseilles has understood the necessity for decentralization and this is what all the regions of France should aim at." The French Parliament, M. Franklin Bouillon continued, was happy to see that Marseilles remained faithful to its traditions by placing the Syrian question amongst the first of its preoccupations. "For," he added, "the traditions of France compel her to answer the call of Syria. At this moment when the Peace Conference is at hand, public opinion will not allow the government nor Parliament to hesitate on this point. All parties are unanimous in their desire to maintain French prestige in the Orient, where for centuries France has been pursuing a task of human emancipation."

The congress lasted several days and was most significant of the general trend of French thought concerning the Syrian question. M. Robert de Caix, who was present at the deliberations of the congress, was glad to communicate his impressions to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who called to see him on his return from Marseilles. "Marseilles," he said, "is the door to the East for France. For centuries it has entertained relations with the Eastern ports of the Mediterranean Sea. It must not be forgotten that for many centuries it was under the protection of the flag of Marseilles, that Christians, whatever their nationality, who were all dependent upon the King of France, carried on their dealings with the Great Turk."

"In the congress which it recently organized, the Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles wished to emphasize the particular situation of France, at a moment when the whole political situation of those countries which formerly composed the Ottoman Empire is about to undergo a change."

"The congress at Marseilles was remarkable for the number of representatives of firms which it had succeeded in bringing together, furnished for the most part by Paris, Marseilles and Lyons. The possibility of such a mobilization proves how strong are the ties which unite France to the Levant. Next to the heads of important commercial firms, and the directors of public works in Syria, there were also many of those French colonists who understand all the intricacies of the Oriental, and who have contributed so greatly to the spread of French influence throughout the East."

Aims of Congress

One of the facts M. de Caix especially insisted upon was that the congress did not undertake any political campaign—its four sections, viz: economy, education, archaeology and his-

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In the Middle of the Block

tory, public hygiene and medicine, did not for an instant abandon their respective spheres.

"Nevertheless," added M. de Caix, "in the course of the congress the political problem of the organization of Syria after the war was dealt with. The unanimous opinion, which is that of all cultured Frenchmen who take an interest in the external problems of the country, is that France should be called upon to direct the evolution of Syria toward self-government. By reason of the division of the country into religious groups, which have existed for centuries in a sort of traditional disunity, the Syrians have not acquired the civic education which would have allowed them to dispense with a period of tutelage. By her traditions, as well as by her connection with the East, France is specially designed to be that tutor. If she were not selected for this task, it would seem to her that she was forfeiting her claim at the very moment when those minor populations which are to be liberated from the Ottoman yoke are to pass under foreign control."

Annexation Not Broached

"However," continued M. de Caix, laying particular stress on each word, "no one at the congress even voiced the wish that these populations should be annexed to France or that a French protectorate akin to that in Tunisia should be established. The idea supported by the congress is that France should direct the Syrians for the necessary period so that they should gradually arrive at liberty under the impress of the French culture under which they have lived until now. France will then deem that she has fulfilled her destiny in Syria, where, as was proved by the whole attitude of the congress, she strives to exert no political imperialism. It is even probable that she would decline any prospects of annexation which might be laid out to her, for the unique reason that the introduction of Oriental nations into her political life would expose it to the danger of a lowering of its standard."

"The Congress of Syria deems that the mission of France should consist of a warrant delivered to her at the Peace Conference by the Allies, acting as the nucleus of the Society of Nations. The French consider that their intervention in Syria, or in any other regions of the Ottoman Empire, which would trust themselves to their guidance, as being both wise and advisable, should take this form. "In this respect," said M. de Caix, in conclusion, "the French Congress of Syria just held presents an interest of an international order, quite apart from the technical interest of the numerous reports which were read and discussed. It has been the means of expressing the aspirations of France in the East, in a form which respects the new rights of peoples in which France desires that all nations shall take part."

LONDON'S NEW HIGH-SPEED TUBE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is probable that very much faster traveling on tube railways will be possible in the near future by the adoption of the Kearney high-speed system. The first tube on the Kearney system will be between Beresford Square, Woolwich, and the North Woolwich Great Eastern Station. About three-quarters of a mile long, the line will be a single one only, on which one train will run in both directions. Each journey will be accomplished in one minute, and by means of numerous mechanically operated side doors, and a platform on

each side of the train, cars can be cleared and refilled in less than 30 seconds. This will allow of a three-minute service in each direction with one train. A maximum speed of 60 miles per hour is reached in 23 seconds with the Kearney system of gradients. The scheme is at present before the light railway commissioners, and has been approved by the Woolwich council, the Ministry of Munitions, and the Royal Arsenal authorities. The Woolwich tube will be constructed with surface stations and gradients of one in seven, which will take the tube down to a depth of 110 feet below street level, and 42 feet below the deepest part of the river bed. It will take a year to construct.

WAR CONDITIONS IN NORTHERN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—A deputation from the Province of Friuli, with which was associated the Venetian parliamentary committee, has recently been received by the Prime Minister. It included SS. Luzzatti, Girardini, Morpurgo, Ancona, and numerous other deputies. They explained the deplorable conditions of the territory, for so long in the hands of the Austrians, and proposed several measures which they held to be of prime necessity. These included the establishment of a special office, endowed with ample powers on the part of the government, for the reconstitution of the invaded territory, the assignment of a sum of not less than 500,000,000 lire for the provision of allowances to the soldiers' families and the refugees, and the immediate settlement of the question of the notes issued by the "Cassa Veneta" under the Austrian regime. In an article in the Tribuna on the subject of the need for taking prompt measures to reconstitute the provinces, among the richest and the most fertile in Italy—which have suffered so greatly at the hands of the invaders, the necessity for distinguishing between the two kinds of damage suffered is pointed out.

In the first category comes the destruction of buildings, irrigation plant and so on through the warlike operations which have been carried on in the district, and in the second the difficulties arising from scarcity of cattle, the requisitions of the Austrians, and the difficulties under which work in the fields is carried on. The first class of difficulty must necessarily require time to repair, but the second, the writer maintains, should be dealt with at once. The two great needs of the population, who ask only to be put in a position to work, are seeds and cattle. The first requirement should be fairly easily supplied, but the lack of cattle is more serious. The writer contends that there is good evidence that a great part of the cattle of Friuli is in possession of the inhabitants at no very great distance beyond the frontier and that an energetic demand for their restitution might be successful. Another way in which the inhabitants of the two provinces might be helped, the writer considers, is by the release and the distribution among them of a number of the horses belonging to the army. Help given to the two invaded provinces should not only make the inhabitants self-sufficient by the middle of 1919, but should also place them in a position to help to alleviate the general conditions of the country.

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INDUSTRIAL STATUS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Member of United States Labor Department Reviews Conditions in France and Britain Among Women War Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Miss Mary M'Dowell, of the United States Department of Labor, has been visiting London for the purpose of collecting data and information in regard to social and industrial conditions affecting women. Though her time has been most fully occupied, she had sufficient leisure for a delightful and informal conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who called upon her one evening.

Miss M'Dowell is no stranger to England, as in 1912 she came to this country to study labor and housing conditions, and as a fraternal delegate to attend the Trades Union Congress. She had, therefore, already made the acquaintance of all the principal English labor leaders before her present visit.

"We Anglo-Saxon peoples," Miss M'Dowell said, "have much to give each other. There is much we can learn from each other, and I am returning to America with many ideas that I hope and indeed, believe, will be helpful in our work."

French Women Workers

Miss M'Dowell explained that she had come to England from France, where she had gone at the request of the Y. W. C. A., who wished to have the help of her experience to guide them in their work in the great industrial and munition areas in France. Miss M'Dowell spent two months in that country, and her admiration is unbounded for the 900,000 French women, who, in spite of their innate dislike of the factory system, have gone into the munition factories, and who, she claimed, have helped as surely to win the war as the soldiers in the trenches.

The American Y. W. C. A., Miss M'Dowell said, were the only group of workers who were working exclusively in the interests of women in France. In all the large French munition manufacturing districts, she said, they have opened huts, hostess houses, canteens, restaurants, and so on, for the comfort and entertainment of the war workers. This work will not stop with the armistice, but will go on for a long time to come.

When Miss M'Dowell arrived in England, many of the factories, of which she made a special study, had shut down, and things are necessarily in an unsettled condition. "What always strikes me in England," she said, "is how old you are, as a country, and how young we are. And yet," she added, "in labor politics you are 75 years ahead of us! We have no party yet in America comparable to your Labor Party here, although we are hoping that in time such a party will be formed."

Miss M'Dowell was enthusiastic about the British Labor Party's program, which, she thought, provided a real basis for democracy. "The Labor Party's program," she said, "created an immense impression in America where it has attracted much attention and has been widely discussed."

Miss M'Dowell referred to the women's club movement in America which, she said, had enabled them to form public opinion very rapidly. This movement, by means of the press, public lectures, meetings, and so on, was able to put forward new and progressive ideas and get them discussed. For instance, in the question of the industrial conditions of women's work, the report on the health of munition workers, by the Ministry of Munitions Commission had been studied, and had provided valuable data upon which to formulate a basis for conditions governing women's work in America. When, therefore, America came into the war, and women began to make munitions it was possible for the women to advance a definite program, including an eight-hour day and no night work for women, and this program was adopted by the government.

The women had also been able to secure the appointment of women as heads of the women's sections in the United States Army, Ordnance and Navy, and a special women's section was formed for the first time in the Department of Labor, with Miss Mary van Kleef as head.

Discharge Allowances

Speaking of the plans adopted for demobilization, Miss M'Dowell said that in her opinion England had the best and most clearly formulated plan, though not satisfactory. "I like," she said, "your 25s. a week." An out of work donation has been granted by the government to demobilized women

munition workers for 13 weeks while they are out of employment. "It seems to me as if your government said to the women, 'You may rest up for 13 weeks, and we will pay you 25s. in the meantime.'"

Personally Miss M'Dowell would have preferred that all workers who had been engaged on munitions since the commencement of the war should have automatically been given the 13 weeks as a holiday, with full subsistence allowance, and without any obligation to try and get fresh employment meanwhile.

With regard to demobilization in France, Miss M'Dowell thought that the French Government had no definite plan for dealing with demobilized women. The government munition factories were obliged to give the women a month's pay on dismissal. But many French munition factories, she pointed out, are in private hands and the owners are under no similar obligation to do anything for their dismissed workers, although in some cases, she said, public opinion has been strong enough to secure some recompense for the women. France, in Miss M'Dowell's opinion, will have an extremely hard time to go through this winter. The difficulty of reabsorbing the numbers of women who have entered industry 450,000 have come into industry for the first time during the war—is complicated by the thousands of refugees whom it will be impossible to repatriate for at least a year. While many women will go back to home work as formerly, many others will remain permanently in industry. Miss M'Dowell said that American women, because of their experience in organization, were able to give invaluable help to their French sisters. While affairs are undoubtedly at the moment in a difficult and transitional stage, there was no mistaking that Miss M'Dowell is able to take the long view and is fully alive to the wonderful changes that are being brought about.

HOW NEW ZEALAND MET GRAIN CRISIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—That a crisis in New Zealand's food supplies, specially in the North Island, was narrowly averted at the end of 1917, was disclosed in the New Zealand Parliament by the report of the Board of Trade for the year ended March 31, 1918. Recognizing that the New Zealand production of grain was insufficient and that help must be obtained from Australia, shipments of wheat were contracted for by the government. Unfortunately, a strike in Australia prevented the dispatch of the grain, and local supplies were almost exhausted before help arrived. The public was not aware of the seriousness of the position and with the resumption of regular shipments from Australia the situation was saved until the new harvest became available for milling.

In 1917 the New Zealand Government, by intelligent anticipation of a shortage in flour, was able to control the prices while augmenting the supplies by purchase. The Board of Trade considers that this action undoubtedly saved the consumers of the country, during a period of four months at least, £3 a ton on flour, approximately £20,000. Reviewing the wheat purchase transaction, the board points out that while there was a net loss of £6650, this was due to the decision to charge only such prices to millers as would allow them to conform with the gazetted price for flour and offals; the board considered this action "amply justified by the excellent results achieved by stabilizing the price of the flour and bread, and preventing a food panic on the part of the public."

In view of the marked antagonism shown in many labor circles in Australia to the Colonial Sugar Company, which has practically a monopoly of sugar refining in Australasia, the tribute paid to the company by the New Zealand Board of Trade is interesting. The board says that the excellent arrangements made for the supply of sugar had been continued in the year under review. "In the arrangement entered into, the Colonial Sugar Company has entirely ignored the market value of sugar in determining the price," says the report, "with the result that the Dominion's consumers have been able to purchase their requirements cheaper than the people of any other country. In the board's opinion the price agreed upon by the company has meant the sacrifice by the company on New Zealand's consumption of £422,000 for the year."

The board had dealt with 140 complaints regarding the high price of commodities and had examined 478 witnesses, adjusting prices wherever necessary. In connection with the adjustment of meat prices, the agreements between the master butchers and the board had been loyally adhered to, no increase in price having been made without prior consultation with the board.

HOW ENEMY LEFT ITS AEROPLANES

Germans Surrendered Few Large Bombing Planes and Almost All in a Defective State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Regarding the communication received from the Press Bureau about the middle of January stating that Germany was surrendering the aeroplanes required of her by the armistice terms with the same reluctance and ill-grace which characterized her surrender of submarines, the total number to be delivered to the Allies in good serviceable condition was then far from having been reached.

Nothing comparable with the wholesale surrender of the German Navy was to be expected or was demanded, but, when all allowance has been made for the humiliation inflicted on a once arrogant army by a surrender of any kind, the fact remains that there is something peculiarly grudging and almost furtive about the method adopted by the Germans on the British portion of the front.

Indeed, there is very little method at all. German machines were simply left behind without guards on the aerodromes. As British advancing cavalry patrols reached them, guards were posted and remained with the aeroplanes until relieved by either infantry or by an advancing squadron of the R. A. F. The advance squadrons of the R. A. F. remained in charge until detachments of R. A. F. reserve brigades arrived and finally took charge, making inventories and overhauling the machines. As soon as the machines were fit, they were flown, by R. A. F. pilots, back to the collecting bases. It may be mentioned in passing that, as soon as circumstances permit, the intention is that three machines of each type shall be flown to England for exhibition purposes.

In many cases, the cavalry found the machines damaged or deficient in instruments or parts, and the question arises in such cases whether they were so left by the Germans, or whether, in the unguarded interim, they had suffered owing to the souvenir-hunting propensities of the civilian population. This point, of course, is being investigated with strict and careful impartiality.

On the British sector, at any rate, the proportion of large bombing planes—only about 20—left by the R. A. F. had completely outstripped the German Air Service. The total number of German aeroplanes collected by the R. A. F. is just over 500. It must be emphasized, however, that it does not follow that the whole or anything like the whole of this number will be accepted as coming within the armistice definition of "in good condition," which means "immediately flyable." As a matter of fact, only a small proportion of the machines are "immediately flyable," and when it is established that the Germans left defective or deficient machines, they will not be accepted as complying with the stipulations of the armistice.

About 170 of the total number were abandoned in open railway trucks, and were, of course, left dismantled—a clear evasion of the armistice terms. Both these and those machines which were left on the aerodromes suffered from exposure. In two cases the Germans handed over groups of machines to the local municipal authorities, insisting on receipts and declarations—quite worthless—that they were received complete; and the enormous amount of work caused to be realized at once. Only at one place, Nivelles, were any German aeroplanes handed over in a regular manner to the military authorities. Almost 100 were delivered here, and the aerodrome in question has been made a forward collecting station to which all surrendered machines from the surrounding areas have been brought, and where they are examined, tested, and, when necessary, flown back to the concentration station in the rear. This aerodrome was formerly a German training school for pursuit flights, and there is good accommodation both of workshops and hangars. Other buildings, substantial structures built of brick and iron, were in course of construction.

Nearly all the machines handed over here were of the newest Fokker type, though there are now several other types represented amongst more recent additions, including an Albatross Scout, a Pfalz and two Junkers. These last are armored trench fighting machines with wings of corrugated aluminum, and have a pair of machine guns which fire through the floor of the observers' cockpit.

The mass of German machines on the aerodrome presents a strange appearance by reason of the weird painting of the different aeroplanes. Apparently, in any given flight all the machines had the nose and tail painted in the same color, but, apart from this, the pilots were allowed to follow their personal inclinations in color schemes. The German pilots seem to have had a penchant for commensurate ingenuity in writing on the sides of their machines. One flight commander's machine had its victories, actual or apocryphal, set out thus:

31-8-18 R. E. 8 4th victory
5-10-18 D. H. 9 5th victory
23-10-18 Sopwith Dolphin 6th victory
9-11-18 D. H. 9 7th victory

It is a favorite idea with the Germans to name their flights after their star flying men.

Bad weather has cooperated with the often unserviceable condition of the German machines in delaying their dispatch from Nivelles to the rear collecting station, but, given a little fine weather, the depot at Nivelles will soon be cleared, and the primary tasks of collecting, investigating, testing the machines and noting deficiencies will be accomplished. On the result of those examinations depends whether the Allies will have more to say to Germany after Jan. 27, about the surrender of aeroplanes in full accordance with armistice stipulations.

NEW DRY BILL IN NORTH DAKOTA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota.—The lower House of the North Dakota Legislature has passed a bill making the possession of intoxicating liquor, or any still, or worm, or powder, or tablet used for the manufacture of the same, a crime. North Dakota has had prohibition from the adoption of its state constitution in 1889 and since July 1, 1917, has been theoretically bone dry. If the Senate concurs in the passage of this bill, North Dakota is expected to be actually bone dry.

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BROAD FORESTRY PROGRAM IS URGED

Col. Henry S. Graves of United States Forest Service, Favors Mandatory Requirement of Regulated Cutting of Timber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Development of a broad United States program of forestry, that shall include not only the public action necessary to aid and promote forestry, but also a mandatory requirement of fire protection and regulated cutting of timber, was advocated by Col. Henry S. Graves, head of the United States Forest Service, in his address at the dinner of the New England Forestry Congress at the Copley Plaza. The congress is being held under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Massachusetts Forestry Association.

"If the war emergency had come 15 years later," said Colonel Graves, "we would have had great embarrassment in obtaining the lumber needed for general construction. Four-fifths of the standing timber in the United States is in private hands and 97 per cent of our wood comes from that source. According to the leaders of the southern pine industry, the original supplies of pine in the South will be exhausted in 10 years and within five years not less than 3000 mills will go out of existence. Pacific Coast timber is already entering eastern markets and this means that the price of home grown timber has risen to a point making it possible to ship lumber 3000 miles in competition with it."

"The Lake states, which a few years ago were the greatest producers of lumber in the country, are today paying freight bills of about \$6,000,000 a year to bring wood materials from outside sources. Our country is progressively destroying its forests, and the consequences are very far-reaching. The exhaustion of forests is followed by the closing of industries, the steady increase of waste lands, the abandonment of farms that depended for their market on lumber communities and the impoverishment of many regions. No section of the country can afford to have a large part of its lands an unproductive waste with the loss of the taxable values, the loss of industries and the population that would be supported if these lands were productive, nor can it afford to be dependent for its supplies of wood products on another section from 1000 to 3000 miles away."

The congress was opened on Mon-

WATER POWER ISSUES FOR COURT

Maine Representative Seeks to Ascertain Just How Far the State Legislature May Go

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUGUSTA, Maine.—Percival P. Baxter, a member of the Maine House of Representatives, has framed five questions for the Supreme Court of Maine to answer, touching on water-power development. The order asking for this opinion is now pending in the Legislature. The five questions are as follows:

DAYLIGHT SAVING CONTINUANCE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Continuance of the Daylight Saving Act and repudiation of any attempts to prevent its operation this year, are urged by A. Lincoln Filene, chairman of the special committee on daylight saving of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and a factor in securing passage of the law in the United States Congress. Mr. Filene advises the people to communicate with their senators and representatives, expressing themselves against any change in the law.

"The Senate Committee on Agriculture in reporting the \$31,000,000 agricultural appropriation bill," says Mr. Filene, "added a rider providing for the repeal of the Daylight Saving Act. In the face of the tremendous benefits to the people of the United States which resulted last year from the operation of daylight saving, it is hard to believe that a small group who opposed the idea from the start, should take this means of destroying what would mean renewed benefits to millions of workers, in shop, factory and office and home."

"In the 12 countries of Europe where daylight saving has been in successful operation for several years, opinion is practically unanimous as to the good which daylight saving has accomplished. The extra hour of daylight at the close of the workday has meant increased outdoor life with its resultant wholesome effect. It has resulted in large savings in fuel, illuminating gas, and electricity. In the United States the benefits were equally great. The confusion and dangers anticipated by the small group of objectors never materialized. The only objection to continuance of this beneficial law comes from some agriculturists who could not see any advantages to themselves, yet suffered no loss."

"The American people want daylight saving continued. There is yet to appear any valid reason why we should not repeat the operation of a plan which means so much in terms of economy and general welfare."

The congress was opened on Mon-

WATER POWER ISSUES FOR COURT

Maine Representative Seeks to Ascertain Just How Far the State Legislature May Go

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUGUSTA, Maine.—Percival P. Baxter, a member of the Maine House of Representatives, has framed five questions for the Supreme Court of Maine to answer, touching on water-power development. The order asking for this opinion is now pending in the Legislature. The five questions are as follows:

"May the Legislature authorize the construction and development by the State of water storage reservoirs and basins for the purpose of controlling and conserving the waters of the public lakes and great ponds, of increasing and regulating the flow of the rivers flowing therefrom, and of increasing the value and capacity of the water powers of said rivers?"

"In case the construction and development of water storage reservoirs and basins as aforesaid is held to be legal, may the State charge to the owners of water powers located on rivers below such storage reservoirs and basins, a proportional part of the cost of such construction and development, or in lieu thereof a sum in the nature of a created power thereby made available for use of said water-power owners?"

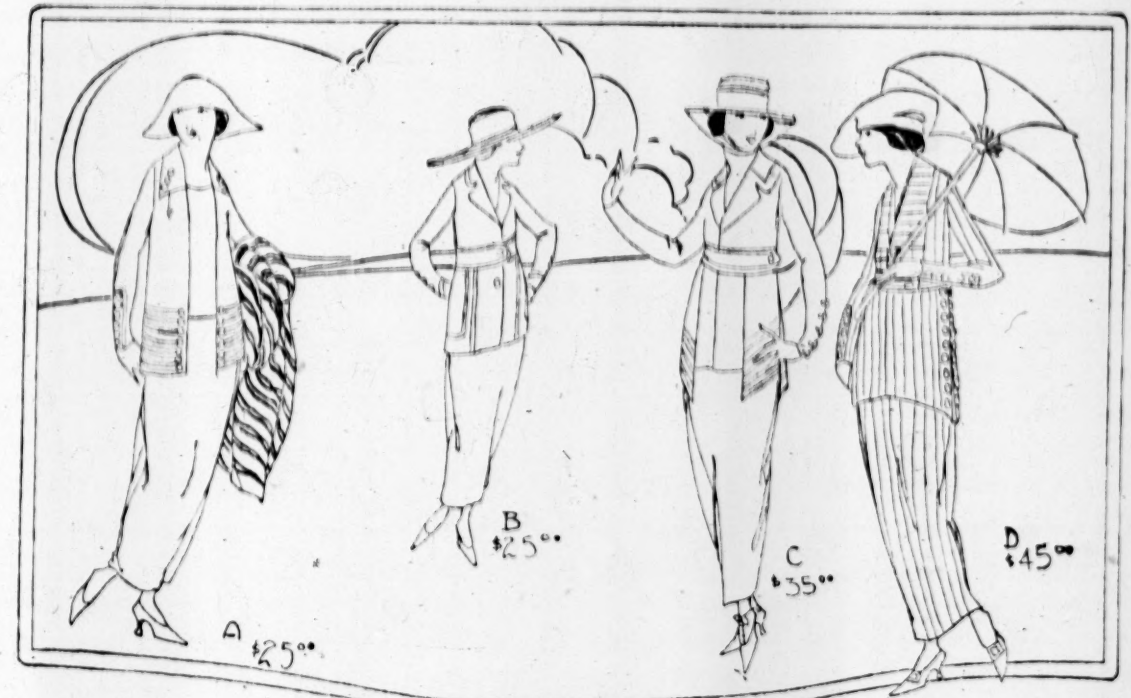
"Where the Legislature has granted a private corporation the right to erect a dam to control the waters of a public lake or great pond without raising the natural high water level thereof, in order that the waters therein may be impounded and used for purposes of such corporation, may the Legislature subsequently impose a tax upon such corporation, based upon the increased amount and use of water from said lake or pond which the corporation enjoys by reason of having erected such dam?"

"When the Legislature has granted a private corporation the right to erect a dam to control and also to raise the natural level of the waters of a public lake or great pond in order to impound additional waters to be used for the purpose of such corporation, may the Legislature impose a tax upon such corporation, based upon the increased amount and use of water from said lake or pond, which the corporation enjoys by reason of having erected such dam and of having raised the natural level of the waters of said lake or pond?"

"Has the reservation of a tract of land not exceeding 200 acres, together with the best mill site in any such township," as provided in Section 5 of Chapter 280 of the laws of 1924, been repealed, or is the said reservation still in full force?"

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MEMORANDUM ON CANADIAN HOUSING

President of the Privy Council States Government's Object in Offering to Make Loans to the Provincial Governments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Dominion Government is anxious that the provinces should take advantage at as early a date as possible of the Dominion loan of \$25,000,000 which was offered them for housing purposes. One of the objects of the loan was to stimulate building operations during the transition period from war to peace. It would provide both employment for the returned soldier as well as housing accommodation for him. The Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council and chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Housing, has issued a memorandum pointing out the object of the government in making provision for loans.

It is stated that the government in lending the money to the provinces provides that four conditions be met. These are: (1) Each province must prepare and submit to the federal government for approval a general housing scheme. Among other things this should include a schedule of minimum standards in regard to grouping of houses, provision of open spaces, sizes and types of houses and rooms, provisions of light, ventilation, heating, lighting, materials, etc.

Cost of Dwellings

"(2) The cost of dwellings is set according to type, size and construction, and each province will fix its own maximum, although the provincial maximum must not exceed the maximum amounts fixed by the federal government. For detached or semi-detached dwellings of four or five rooms, exclusive of bathroom or summer kitchen, the federal government sets the maximum at \$3000 and for six or seven rooms a maximum of \$3500. For detached, semi-detached groups of three or four or duplex dwellings of more costly construction the maximum amounts are set at \$4000 and \$4500.

"(3) The money may be advanced for building houses on sites owned by the provincial government or municipalities, housing societies or companies comprising groups of citizens associated together to promote good housing, or owners of lots for the purpose of erecting houses for their own occupancy.

"(4) The federal loan will be repayable by the province over a period of 20 years at 5 per cent interest, but, provided that in order to encourage the erection of more durable buildings and to bring the financial terms within reach of a large number of workers, the period may be extended to 30 years.

Standards Proposed

"Except for these four requirements the federal government does not impose any conditions regarding the nature of the scheme or the type and character of the dwellings to be erected, but strongly recommends to the provinces that in preparing their schemes consideration be given to a number of general principles and standards discussed in the memorandum. Regarding the acquisition of sites it states:

"The success of the housing movement depends upon the acquisition of suitable land at its fair value and at a cost which workingmen can afford to pay. It is essential, therefore, that statutory provision shall be made by the provinces for a cheap and speedy method of compulsory taking of the land required for housing purposes. To facilitate proper planning and to secure economy in connection with housing schemes, comparatively large sites should, as a rule, be chosen so as to permit of comprehensive treatment. Such sites should be conveniently accessible to places of employment, means of transportation, water supply, sewers and other public utilities.

"Another suggestion is that in order to insure that the money shall be loaned to those who most need it, no person in receipt of an income exceeding \$3000 a year should be eligible as a purchaser or a tenant of a house erected with the aid of government funds."

Expert Explains Housing Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Mr. Thomas Adams, housing and town planning adviser to the Dominion Government recently addressed the Ottawa Women's Council, explaining the object of the government housing scheme. He said it was to promote the erection of modern dwellings and to relieve congestion of population and to put within the reach of the workingman, especially the returned soldier, the opportunity to acquire their own homes at actual cost of building and land, thereby eliminating the speculation. The present was the first time any federal government on the American Continent had recognized the importance of town planning.

Mr. Adams, explaining how the money might be used, took Ottawa as an example. Here, he said, the municipalities might build a garden village outside of the city; or a group of citizens might form a company and secure 10 acres of land, and if \$100,000 was required for their project, they might borrow \$85,000 from the government and build 20 or 40 houses; or any individual who owns a lot free from mortgage might borrow the whole sum that was required to build a house on it; or manufacturers might form a housing company. Remark that in England a

women's committee had been appointed to assist in the government housing scheme, Mr. Adams said that he would gladly welcome the cooperation of women in the work before them.

TIMBER SURVEY IN CANADA URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—At the conference of the Canadian Forestry Association held in Montreal, it was decided to ask the Dominion Government to use the aerial resources at its disposal for the protection and observation of the forests of the country. It was also resolved that the association urge upon the proper governmental authorities to provide adequate financial assistance, and clothe the Commission of Conservation with the necessary authority to make an accurate survey of all standing timber in Canada, showing the various kinds of lumber and its quality, location and accessibility, together with available means of transporting it to the nearest market; also a report of all cut-over lands which are suitable only for forest growth, with the extent and location. This information, it was declared, would be of the utmost value, not only to lumber operators, but to the Dominion and Provincial governments, enabling them to develop to the full extent a permanent forest policy which would have the effect of conserving the great natural resources contained in Canada's forests.

Brig.-Gen. J. B. White, D. S. O., gave a review of the work of the Canadian Forestry Corps in France, and expressed the hope that Canada would now go into the work of tree planting and reforestation in earnest. With regard to the value of wood, General White said that the victory of the Allies was materially aided by the utilization of the great forest reserves in France and Great Britain, which supplied much necessary timber, while saving large shipping space. The situation with regard to timber supply, he said, had become so serious, that in 1916 Canada had been asked to supply forestry units of 56 companies, which were sent. They did splendid work, providing 210,000 tons of timber. This work, General White said, was due to the foresight of the French Government in planting her great forests, which proved of incalculable value in the war. In one district alone, where he was occupied, General White said that there were 11,000,000,000 feet of pine in a country which had previously been a sand waste.

As to the utilization of timber, General White said the Germans had made full use of the wood in the lands they had occupied. All through the occupied territory of Northern France they had installed sawmills, and in one forest alone 11 mills had been established, which had cut up the forests and sent 30,000,000 feet of timber to Germany. In every other occupied district they had systematically put in sawmills and despoiled the forests. General White suggested that reforestation work should be taken up at once in Canada, and that returned soldiers should be put on this work. Every dollar spent on the work, he said, would bring back a great return in years to come and, if necessary, pressure should be used to induce the government to take the matter up.

Lieut. H. W. Lewis, of the Royal Air Force, spoke on the possibilities of using airplanes for observation work in connection with lumbering operations and the preservation of forests.

STANDARD ADVOCATED FOR FISH PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Henry B. Thomson, retiring chairman of the Canada Food Board, in speaking at a complimentary dinner, tendered him, suggested government standardization of fish products for the guarantee of quality to the buyer. The reference was principally for salt fish, both for export and home trade. Mr. Thomson was optimistic in his outlook for the future of the fish trade in Canada. By the impetus given to the retail fish trade through the work of the Canada Food Board, the fish business was fast coming into prominence all over Canada.

Referring to the export trade, Mr. Thomson said while the home market, next to the United States, was the best market, the foreign market drew the surplus trade, regarding which he saw a future for canned and salted fish. The speaker added that what was needed was grading and standardization by which every package of fish would be graded and accepted by the government. What had been done for New Zealand butter and for Canadian cheese, for example, was what he had in mind, by which the quality being guaranteed, the product could be delivered with perfect confidence.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES' BONUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan.—Postal employees of Canada who are members of the Western Federation of Postal Employees have held a convention here at which the policy of the federation in respect to working conditions and wages was formulated. These include that soldier employees be all reinstated in their former positions, and that a bonus of \$50 a year be paid after five years' service to grade men and that a weekly half holiday throughout the year be allowed.

NEWSPRINT PAPER PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

THREE RIVERS, Quebec.—To enable it to meet the increasing demand for newsprint, International Paper will soon proceed with the plan to erect a great mill at Three Rivers. The estimated pre-war cost of the mill was about \$6,000,000.

FAMOUS DICKENSIAN INNS

The Angel, Bury St. Edmunds

By B. W. Matz, Editor of The Dickensian

Other articles in this series have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 21, Nov. 29 and Dec. 19, 1918, and on Jan. 2, Jan. 11, Jan. 21, Jan. 29, Feb. 7 and Feb. 18, 1919.

IX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

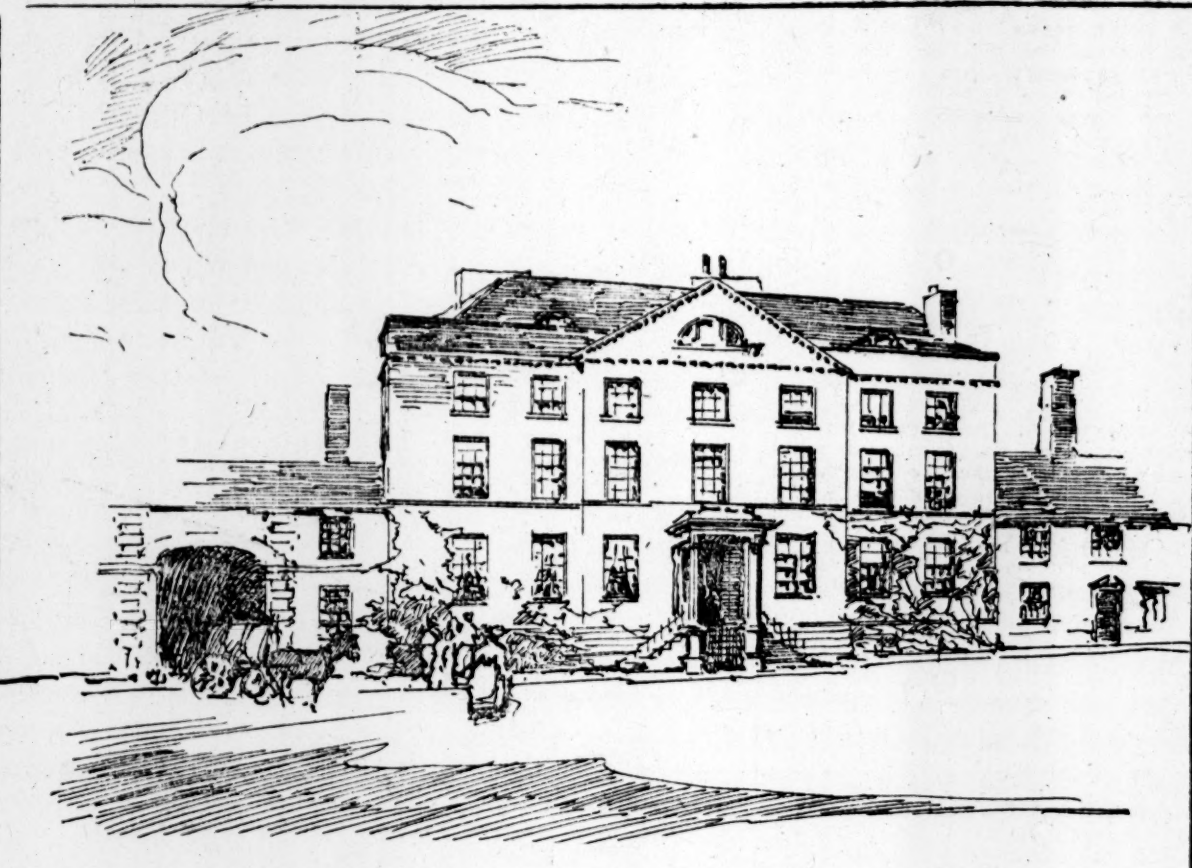
"Bek your pardon, Sir, is this Bury St. Edmunds?"

The words were addressed by Sam Weller to Mr. Pickwick as the two sat on top of a coach as it rattled through the well-paved streets of a handsome little town, of thriving appearance. Eventually, stopping before "a large inn situated in a wide street, nearly facing the old Abbey," Mr. Pickwick looking up, added, "and this is the

volved himself to a further misadventure.

Now all these little untoward events happened whilst Mr. Pickwick was staying at the Angel, and not only have they caused much amusement to the readers of the book, but incidentally have added fame and importance to the Angel at Bury to such an extent that the faithful reader of Pickwick who finds himself in the neighborhood would no more think of passing the Angel by than would the pilgrim to Stratford omit to visit Shakespeare's house, and he will find the hotel little altered since the day when Mr. Pickwick visited it, either as regards its old-time atmosphere or its Victorian hospitality.

It is a very plain and severe looking building from the outside, suggesting a gigantic doll's house with real steps up to the front door all complete. Although it does not look as inspiring on approaching it as most Dickensian inns do, its interior nevertheless makes



The Angel, Bury St. Edmunds

Angel We alight here, Sam. But some caution is necessary. Order a private room, and do not mention my name. You understand?"

"Right as a trivet, Sir," replied Mr. Weller, with a wink of intelligence; and having dragged Mr. Pickwick's portmanteau from the hind box, into which it had been hastily thrown when they joined the coach at Eatonville, Mr. Weller disappeared on his errand. A private room was speedily engaged; and into it, Mr. Pickwick was ushered without delay.

Sam and his master had hurriedly left Eatonville that morning in pursuit of Alfred Jingle, who had put in an appearance at Mrs. Leo Hunter's fancy dress fête, and on seeing Mr. Pickwick there, had as quickly left it as he had entered it. Mr. Pickwick on inquiry discovering that Alfred Jingle, alias Charles Fitz Marshall, was residing at the Angel, Bury, set off in hot haste to hunt him down, determined to prevent him from deceiving anyone else as he had deceived him. Hence his advice to Sam to be cautious.

Having been settled comfortably in his room in the Angel, partaken of dinner, and listened to Sam's philosophy about a good night's rest, he allowed that worthy to go and "worm every secret out of the boot's heart" regarding the whereabouts of Fitz Marshall, as he assured Mr. Pickwick he could do in five minutes. As good as his word he returned with his information that the gentleman in question also had a private room in the Angel, but was dining out that night and had taken his servant with him. It was accordingly arranged that Sam should have a talk with the said servant in the morning with a view of learning what he could about his master's plans.

"As it appeared that this was the best arrangement that could be made, it was finally agreed upon. . . . Early on the ensuing morning, Mr. Weller . . . was attracted by the appearance of a young fellow in mulberry-colored livery, who was sitting on a bench in the yard, reading what appeared to be a hymn-book, with an air of deep abstraction, but who occasionally stole a glance at the individual under the pump, as if he took some interest in his proceedings, nevertheless."

This was no other than Job Trotter, the servant to Mr. Alfred Jingle of No. 11, No. 11, and in a few moments the two were in animated conversation. How Job Trotter and Alfred Jingle not only got the better of the usually astute Sam and the innocent Mr. Pickwick, but entangled the latter into a very embarrassing situation at the Young Ladies' School in the district, and how he extricated himself from the awkward predicament only to find that the instigators of it had again hurriedly left the town, is best gathered from the pages of the book itself.

It was whilst staying at the Angel that Mr. Pickwick received the first intimation that a writ for breach of promise had been issued against him at the instance of Mrs. Bardell, much to the alarm and amusement of his friends. He did not, however, hasten back to London, but accepted Mr. Wardle's invitation to a shooting party in the neighborhood, where he again in-

up in comfort what its exterior lacks in picturesqueness.

It has stood since 1779 and occupies the site of three ancient inns known at the time as the "Angel," the "Castle," and the "White Bear," respectively. In such an ancient town as Bury St. Edmunds, with so many years behind it, the Angel could tell a story worth narrating. Fronting the gates of the ancient Abbey, it occupies the most prominent place in the town. In the wide space before it the Bury fair was held, and a famous and fashionable festivity it was, which lasted in the olden time for several days. Latterly, however, one day is deemed sufficient, and that is Sept. 21 in each year.

In spite of its somber appearance from the outside, it is considered one of the most important hotels in West Suffolk, and is still a typical old English inn, "a byword for comfort and generous hospitality throughout the eastern counties." The spacious coffee-room, its well-appointed drawing and sitting rooms, its many bedrooms, have an appeal to those desiring ease rather than the innumerable ingenuities of the modern style. In addition it has extensive yards and stables, survivors of the old posting days, say nothing of all the natural little nooks and corners and accessories which pertain only to old world hostilities.

There still remains the pump under which Sam had his "halfpenny shower-bath." As to which was the room occupied by Mr. Pickwick, history is silent. But when Dickens was on his reporting expedition in Suffolk during the electoral campaign of 1835, he stayed at the Angel and, tradition says, slept in room No. 11. Mr. Percy Fitz Gerald, on visiting it some years ago, ventured to seek of the "gnarled" waiter information on the momentous question of Mr. Pickwick and his adventure. "Pickwick, sir?" Why, he knew all about it, was the reply. No. 11 was Mr. Pickwick's room, and the proprietor would tell us everything. A most quaint debate arose, says Mr. Fitz Gerald, on Mr. Pickwick's stay at the hotel. "The host pronounced ex cathedra and without hesitation about the matter. . . . The power and vitality of the Pickwickian legend are extraordinary indeed; all day long we found people bewildered, as it were, by this faith, mixing up the author and his hero."

This is not unusual, and even in these days we find that Dickens' characters have become so real that no one stops to discuss whether this or that really happened to them, but just simply looks upon their comings and goings as the comings and goings of the heroes and heroines of history are looked upon, with perhaps just a little more belief in them. And so we can be assured that the Angel at Bury will be chiefly remembered as the hotel where Mr. Pickwick and his companions stayed, whoever before or since may have honored it with a visit, or recalled as important.

In 1861 Dickens again visited the town to give his famous readings from his works, and put up at the Angel, so that the county hotel has many reasons for the proud title of being a Dickensian inn.

NO DRINK SALE TO CANADA'S TROOPS

Order-in-Council Prohibiting Sales Is Issued at Their Request to Protect Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In reference to the order-in-council concerning the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors to the Canadian soldiers in uniform the terms of which have already appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, General Newburn, Minister of Militia, has put to rest an opinion that the order-in-council had been aimed at the soldiers themselves. In the course of a statement on the subject the minister said: "Far from being a reflection on the men, it was done at the instance of many of them for their

own protection. The order-in-council is designed to apply particularly to the operations of bootleggers. I had many complaints about their operations in meeting trains on the way through and selling their poisonous liquors, high wines or wood alcohol. The action taken was largely at the instance of war veterans." Many serious complaints had been made to the militia department, before a decision was arrived at concerning the passing of the order-in-council. The chief seats of the evil of supplying liquor to soldiers have been Quebec and Montreal.

According to Lieutenant-Colonel Marriott, the officer commanding the Canadian clearing service at Montreal, whisky runners brought liquor down to the trains in cases and sold it to the soldiers apparently without any action being taken on the part of the city authorities. In the course of a statement concerning the disgraceful condition of affairs, Colonel Marriott said:

"It is all very well to say the soldiers should not take liquor, but if the authorities here permit bootlegging to continue openly, I do not know where this thing is going to end. The situation is becoming worse all the time and Saturday night the C. P. R. refused to pull out the train as nearly half the party of 350 men were 'frightfully drunk' and we had great difficulty in handling them later. Three of them were so badly drugged from the poisonous liquor they drank that they narrowly pulled through."

DEALINGS IN GRAIN FUTURES ILLEGAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta.—That dealings in futures on the grain exchange are illegal and contrary to the Canadian Criminal Code, whether the transactions are carried on in ordinary "bucket shops" or in the offices of reputable business concerns, is the gist of an important decision handed down by the appellate division of the Supreme Court of Alberta in the case of the Medicine Hat Wheat Company vs. Norris Commission Company, Ltd.

The case under consideration was an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice McCarthy, who dismissed the plaintiff's action against the commission company for recovery of moneys withheld by the company, which were claimed that its dealings were with F. M. Ginter and the Ginter Land Company, and not with the plaintiffs, the Norris Commission Company, Ltd.

In giving judgment, Chief Justice Harvey said that the court was bound by the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in the Manitoba case of Beamish vs. Richardson & Sons, Ltd., which held that grain brokers could not recover for losses sustained while acting as agents for speculators in futures. In this opinion Messrs. Justices Stuart, Beck, and Hyndman concurred.

Section 231 of the Criminal Code makes such dealings an indictable offense and punishable by fine or imprisonment, where there is not bona

fide intention to make or receive delivery of the grain or other goods. Mr. Ginter was buying and selling on margins through the Norris Commission Company, Ltd., the extent of the transactions being about 500,000 bushels.

The court held that the Norris Commission Company knew that Mr. Ginter could not deliver this amount of actual wheat, being familiar with the extent of the Ginter Land Company's farming operations, and that, therefore, the whole transaction was merely a gambling one. Being illegal under the Criminal Code, the Norris Commission Company had no right of recovery of the losses sustained by Mr. Ginter, and therefore no right of setting off its claim against Mr. Ginter, against the moneys owing to the Medicine Hat Wheat Company on its legitimate wheat dealings.

LEAGUES FORMED FOR DRY ENFORCEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A Citizens League of New York State, designed to have local branches in every community, was incorporated a year ago by the Anti-Saloon League, which announces this as a part of its preparation for the enforcement of prohibition, describing it as follows:

"Being a league of organizations, and flexible in its make-up, the Anti-Saloon League has no individual membership, the membership of its supporting churches and constituent bodies being a constituency rather than a membership. The Citizens League, however, will have an individual membership involving certain unique features insuring permanence. In the preliminary trial period enough local citizens' leagues have been already organized to test out the plan, which is now a proved workable success. Every local Citizens League will be a part of the state movement, but select its own local officers."

"The Citizens League will not undertake to enforce the law independent of the regularly constituted officials, but will be the means of marshaling the sentiment of every community behind conscientious, efficient officials, and of crystallizing sentiment to replace those that are not. Provision is made for the grouping of various community leagues into county leagues."

"It is the intention, beginning with March 1, following the state convention of the Anti-Saloon League at Albany on Feb. 25 and 26, to push aggressively the organization of citizens' leagues throughout the entire State in every community which wants one. It is expected that a membership of half a million men and women voting members will be enlisted by the time the Prohibition Amendment goes into effect. This entire organization work will be under the direction of Miss Adella Potter, superintendent of the organization department of the Anti-Saloon League, who managed the campaign for the retirement of Senator Elon R. Brown."

UTAH MINING TAX LAW IS UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Judge Tiltman D. Johnson of the United States District Court, in a decision just handed down, finds for the State of Utah in the action instituted against it by all the large mining companies, which held that the state treasurer was without power to collect occupational tax, on account of the law being unconstitutional. Judge Johnson decided that the law was constitutional.

The mining companies recently refused to pay the tax which was voted at the last session of the Legislature. Acting within the limits of the state law, the state treasurer announced sales of property of all the companies refusing to pay the tax. The companies immediately sought a restraining order to prevent the sales. A temporary restraining order was granted. Two weeks later both sides were heard in argument before the Federal Court. The companies have 60 days in which to appeal. As matters now stand, the companies must pay about \$1,000,000 a year to the State in occupational taxes.

STEPS MAY BE TAKEN TO DEPORT SPANIARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The 14 Spaniards taken into custody Sunday under the Espionage Act, charged with circulating seditious literature, are awaiting a hearing before Samuel M. Hitchcock, United States immigration commissioner, and it is expected that steps will be taken to charge them with sabotage and revolution in an attempt to deport them.

HOUSE MOVED WITH FAMILY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NORTH BERWICK, Maine.—A small house, perched on a specially constructed wagon, has just been hauled over the highways from Bath, Maine, to this town, a distance of 75 miles, and the family continued housekeeping while en route. The house is a two-room affair, 20 by 12 feet, with a single roof, and is owned by James Miller, who with his wife, son and a dog, remained in the moving home.

AMUSEMENTS

TREMONT TEMPLE MADAME

BRESHKOVSKAYA

Tonight only, at 8:15

HER OWN STORY

OF RUSSIA

TICKETS, 50c and 25c

MAINE MAY GET OVERSEA SERVICE

With Pier Facilities at Portland the Canadian Pacific Railway May Send Ships to That Point

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PORTLAND, Maine.—Providing proper facilities are furnished for the unloading of trans-Atlantic ships, it is regarded as probable that the Canadian Pacific Railway will send ships of their big fleet to Portland.

About two years ago the Canadian Pacific proposed to the Maine Central Railroad that some sort of wharf or pier facilities might be provided here. At that time the Maine Central officials did not feel that they were in a position to provide docking facilities for trans-Atlantic vessels and the negotiations were dropped.

Now that every effort is being made to secure a state pier at this port it is felt that the Canadian Pacific will be ready to come to Portland and that the Canadian Railway system, which owns some of the finest steamships in the Canadian trade, will come forward with a proposition to the Maine Central Railroad.

In the event of the erection of a state pier it is believed that the Canadian Pacific lines would have a connection with the Maine Central at Newport, Vermont, or possibly Cookshire, Quebec. Railroad men here say that it would be rather an easy matter to make connections for a through service at either point. Should the connection be made at Newport the trains over the Canadian Pacific bound for Portland would come down to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, over the Boston & Maine Railroad, and thence over the Maine Central to Portland.

It is a well-known fact that the Canadian Pacific has been anxious to get part of the export business from this port and that the big stumbling block has been the lack of proper piers where their ships might dock. The only docks of sufficient size are owned by the Grand Trunk Railway.

WAGES EQUALIZED BY STATE LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana.—A bill has been favorably acted upon by both houses of the state Legislature, making it illegal for anyone to employ a woman at wages less than paid to men for "equivalent service or for the same amount or class of work or labor in the same industry, school, establishment, office or place of any kind or description." The author of the bill is Maggie Hathaway, member of the House of Representatives from Ravalli County. She is one of the two women legislators of this State, and is now serving her second term.



AROUND PORTO RICO

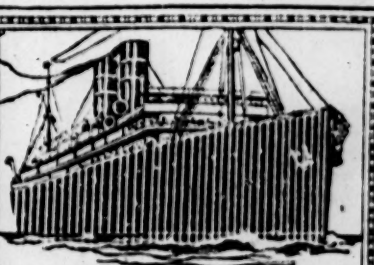
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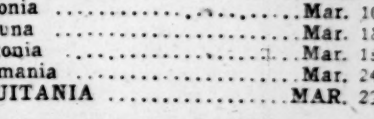
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Caronia MAR. 10

Orduna MAR. 13

Saxonia MAR. 15

Carmania MAR. 24

AQUITANIA MAR. 27

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

STATE COLLEGE
IS LEADING RACE

Mid-Season Period of Pacific Coast Conference Basketball Race Finds Pullman Institute First in the Northern Section

MID-SEASON BASKETBALL STAND-
ING—NORTHERN SECTION
OF THE PACIFIC COAST
CONFERENCE

College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington State	6	2	250
Oregon State	5	3	200
Oregon	3	3	150
Washington	2	6	100

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington.—With the basketball season half completed, the Washington State College, Pullman, Washington, basketball team leads in the race for first honors in the northern section of the Pacific Coast Conference tournament.

Coach J. P. Bohler's Washington State five has developed into the best scoring machine, having rolled up 271 points to their opponents 202, in the eight games played, six of which were away from home. University of Oregon has the next best record, with a total of 161 points to their opponents 142. University of Washington won two games from the University of Oregon.

Six hundred and sixty-five points have been scored in the 14 games played, and 23 players have figured in the scoring. The highest individual score has been made by M. L. McIvor '20 of Washington State College, while Ralph Durno, the forward of the Oregon five, is a close second with 75 points to his credit. M. W. Rocky, running mate of McIvor, is only five points behind Durno and Capt. E. S. Cook '20, of the University of Washington, has made more than half of the scores made by each of the three.

An interesting feature of the table shows that the Washington State five, including guards are to a man well up in the list. This fact is interesting in that it shows that Coach Bohler uses a system whereby each member of the team takes a turn at stationary guard as a means of rest. The list of players and scores made by each follow:

Player	Points
M. L. McIvor, Wash. State	22
Ralph Durno, Oregon	19
M. W. Rocky, Wash. State	15
E. S. Cook, Washington	12
Ernest Arthur, Oregon State	14
Ralph Smith, Washington	13
J. B. Hollman, Wash. State	13
M. Kotula, Washington State	14
D. E. Lind, Oregon	13
Marion McCarth, Oregon State	12
C. B. Jamieson, Wash. State	12
L. S. Jacobberger, Oregon	12
H. B. Burgess, Wash. State	9
K. N. Chapman, Oregon	8
C. L. Johns, Washington	7
J. E. Erickson, Oregon State	7
B. S. Talbot, Washington	7
Joseph Reynolds, Ore. State	5
Ed Kinsaid, Oregon State	4
W. H. Smith, Washington	4
John H. Beardon, Ore. State	2
D. M. Brandon, Oregon	2
L. P. Fowler, Oregon	2

CANADIENS WIN
FIRST PLAY-OFF

Winners of First Half of National Hockey Season Easily Defeat the Second Half Victors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—In the first game of the play-off for the National Hockey League championship on Saturday, Canadiens defeated Ottawa by a score of 8 to 4. Better generalship in an all-round fast game gave the home team the victory.

Ottawa was one goal ahead at the end of the first period, but during the second period the Canadiens rallied and shot in three goals in succession, while Ottawa scored only once. Just seven seconds before the period ended making the score, Canadiens 4, Ottawa 3. In the third period Canadiens found the net four times and Ottawa tallied only once. The summary:

Player	Points
Canadiens	8
Ottawa	4

RANGERS AND CELTIC
WIN THEIR MATCHES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Glasgow News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Both the Rangers and the Celtic won their association football engagements on Jan. 18 by a score of 4 goals to 0. Rangers were at home to the amateurs from Queen's Park, while Celtic were visiting the St. Mirren ground. At Motherwell, too, the same score was obtained by the home side against Ayr United. The remaining results were: Ardrossians 2, Kilmarnock 2. Third Lanark 2, Hearts 1. Academicals 1, Clyde 0. Greenock Morton 1, Dumbarton 0. Falkirk 0, Clydebank 0. Partick 2, Hibernians 0.

NAVY YARD HOCKEY TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston Navy Yard hockey team is now on a trip to Canada, where two games are scheduled to be played, one at Quebec, Quebec, against the Montagu Hockey Club, and the other at Montreal, Quebec, tonight. The squad is in charge of Ensign L. J. Cross.

KANSAS TAKES
BOTH CONTESTS

Defeats Washington University in Missouri Valley Conference Basketball Race of 1919

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE
BASKETBALL STAND-
ING

College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas State	5	0	1,000
Nabesno	3	2	800
Grinnell	3	1	750
Missouri	3	2	700
Kansas	2	6	400
Washington	2	6	250
Iowa State	2	7	225
Drake	2	8	200

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—University of Kansas won the two games of basketball from Washington University here Friday and Saturday, practically putting Washington out of the running in the Missouri Valley Conference for the year. The first was won by a score of 35 to 31 and the second by 39 to 19.

In the first game the playing was very even, very clean and interesting throughout. In that contest with but two minutes left to play, the score standing 35 to 31 in Kansas' favor, Washington made a strong effort to overtake the leaders and was able to roll up eight points. This was the first conference game played by Washington on its home floor this season. Captains E. A. Marquard '19 and C. K. Mathews '19 had a lively tussle at the center positions, both being veterans. J. L. Hurn '20, at right forward for Kansas, was the highest point-getter, in the first game collecting a total of 12 points. H. P. Duncker '19, in the first, scored most for Washington, making 10 points.

The second game went to Kansas rather easily. The Kansas guards, in the first game, had the Washington men so well covered that the local five were able to get but five field goals. During the second game Kansas found itself entirely at home on the big Washington floor and worked the ball down with remarkable speed, while intercepted passes were immediately put into play and in position for a try at the basket.

The pivoting of left forward by Roy Bennett '21 of Kansas was a feature of the play. Captain Mathews of Kansas was the highest point-setter, taking 15 on five baskets and five free throws out of eight attempted. Bunn of Kansas came next with seven. The summary:

Player	Points
Kansas	35
Washington	19

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Kansas City News Office

LONDON, England.—The King's yacht, the Britannia, is to be fitted out this year, and will enter into whatever racing takes place during 1919, according to an announcement by Maj. Philip Hunko, at a recent meeting of the Yacht Racing Association at Langham Hotel. The meeting, though convened primarily by the association, was thrown open to all interested in yacht racing and brought together a large and representative gathering.

A distinct movement toward unifying the control of the sport was manifested and the representative of the Boat Racing Association proposed a joint committee of that body with the Yacht Racing Association, while Mr. G. T. Marks, of the Royal Princes Alfred Yacht Club of Australia went so far as to say that there should only be one governing body, namely, the Yacht Racing Association. All the proposals made at the meeting will come before the annual general meeting fixed for March next.

KING'S YACHT TO
BE FITTED OUT

The Britannia Is to Be Entered Into Whatever Racing Takes Place During Season of 1919

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

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No definite sailing fixtures were mentioned at the meeting, but every-thing pointed toward a resumption of the sport in 1919. The Admiralty has indicated that the seas would be clear of mines within a few months, except for occasional drifting ones. Representatives of clubs all round the coasts of Ireland, Scotland and England stated that they were taking steps to resume racing and that prizes would be offered.

The Yacht Racing Association propose the establishment of two national classes: the 16 and 13 meters, and vessels of these classes are either to be closely restricted or to be of one design with a fixed limit of sail area but of any rig.

G. E. LEWIS SIGNS FOR 1919

NEW YORK, New York.—The New York American League Baseball Club announced Monday that Outfielder G. E. Lewis had signed a contract to play with the team this season.

HENLEY REGATTA
ON THE THAMES

There Is Considerable Prospect of a Revival of Amateur Rowing in England During the Season of 1919

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A recent meeting of representatives of amateur rowing clubs affiliated to the Amateur Rowing Association, called together at the instance of the Leander Club, holds out considerable prospect of a revival of rowing during 1919. It has been decided to hold a regatta at Henley on some date in July and to ask the stewards of the Henley Royal Regatta to undertake the management of it. This interim regatta, which, as Col. W. A. L. Fletcher put it, should be rather a reunion of rowing men than a strenuous athletic event, must not be confused with the Henley Royal Regatta proper, for the decision has been taken to waive several of the rules which are inseparable from that great and historic festival. The Challenge Cup, for instance, will not be competed for and it will not be insisted on that competitors must have been as heretofore, members of their respective clubs for at least two months before competing in the regatta.

As for the identity of the crews competing this year, Major Horsfall, the 1914 president of the Oxford University Boat Club, promised that a couple of Oxford crews should take part, selected on trial eight's lines and forming the basis for the trial eight of next October. He held out little hope of college crews being raised, owing to the financial state of the college clubs; but he proposed that the two university crews should compete against two similar Cambridge eights.

In addition to the above there will be races open to the public schools and to club crews, a sculling race, and eights for service crews representing Great Britain, the dominions, and allied countries. The last event is likely to prove a very popular one, and attention will be focused on the New Zealanders who have done so well in small regattas on the Thames during 1918. The universities will hardly benefit from the cessation of hostilities in time to make a brilliant show at the 1919 regatta, as serious work for the next inter-varsity boat race, which, Major Horsfall assured the meeting, would in all probability take place in 1920, will not begin till October. The continuity of the supply of oarsmen has been interrupted by the war, and consequently also that of coaches, and it is felt that it would be better to cut down the length of the course this year and not to hold all the events on one day. Two days has therefore been fixed for the regatta, to give a better chance to those who are not well-seasoned. As a concession to inexperience, too, fixed seats will appear in the regatta, in all probability.

The date of the "Victory" Henley is not yet fixed and has been left to the regatta committee to decide. July 11 and 12 is the first convenient date for Oxford University to be represented, and this also is favored by the clubs as giving them more opportunity to have their members back from the army. On the other hand, this date does not suit the public schools, owing to the army examinations. In the meantime a limited number of other regattas are anticipated, and the Thames Amateur Rowing Council has been asked to make the necessary arrangements for those on the Thames. Kingston, Marlow, and Molesey are expected to take action shortly.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM
TO VISIT ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—With the revival of interstate cricket, following the armistice, the invitation to the Marylebone Cricket Club to send an English team to Australia in 1919 or 1920, and the decision that an Australian eleven, chosen from the Australian Imperial Force, shall visit England this year, there is keen interest in the resumption of test matches.

A cable message received on Jan. 6 stated that the Marylebone Cricket Club, replying to the Australian Board of Control for International Cricket, expected to be able to send a cricket team to Australia, and was arranging for three test matches to determine the selection of a service team. Apparently the M. C. C., like the Australian board, is in favor of a khaki eleven.

The Australian Board of Control have appointed Maj. Gordon Campbell M. C. and Mr. Finlay representatives to negotiate with the M. C. C. Club. The Australian team will comprise 15 players and a manager, Messrs. Barclay (New South Wales), Park (Victoria), and Campbell (South Australia), will select the team; but the names will have to be submitted to the board for approval before publication. Mr. Gordon Campbell was selected to act as manager and treasurer, and Mr. Ferguson was appointed scorer.

MILLS TO LEAD HOCKEY TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts.—J. T. Mills Jr. of New York has been elected captain of the Williams hockey team for next year. He is a member of the junior class and has played a strong game at wing for two years. He prepared for Williams at Lawrenceville, where he played hockey and football.

P. C. LEAGUE IS NOW
REPRESENTATIVE

Under Eight-Club Plan All Three Pacific Coast States Now in Baseball Circuit

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—In the formation of an eight-club circuit this season the Pacific Coast Baseball League has brought to fruition a plan that has been considered, from time to time, for more than 20 years. Proponents of the eight-club circuit have maintained that the six clubs heretofore included in the league did not represent a coast league.

With the admission of Portland and Seattle all three Pacific Coast states now are represented and the Pacific Coast League is a fact as well as a name. With the injection of an interstate, or inter-sectional, element in the contests it is believed by the officials of the league that an added interest will be taken by the public in the league's schedule. It also is expected that, with two northwestern states represented in the league, there will be a revival of baseball interest in that section of the country.

In framing the playing schedule, the greatest problem consists in arranging the games so they can be contested with a minimum of expense attached to traveling. In no league in the country are the officials confronted with the great distances which the teams of the coast league are required to travel in order to play games.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

LONDON, England.—Australia beat France on Jan. 22 in a rugby football game played on the Parc des Princes ground, by 1 try to 0. More than 10,000 spectators were present.

Mr. George Reid has been invited by the Billiards Control Club to officiate as referee in the professional championship contest.

Maj. F. W. Barrett, fifteenth Hussars, has been appointed polo manager by the Hurlingham Club committee.

The New Zealand military touring rugby football team, known as the "All Blacks," were down to play against Monmouthshire on Feb. 1. On March 5, they are due at Northampton for a match with the East Midlands. Three days later they meet Yorkshire as already announced, at Bradford, and exactly a week after they will be up against an All-England XV at Leicester. Provisional arrangements were made for the team to meet France in Paris and at Toulouse.

An extension of the football season and the removal of many war-time restrictions on the game were amongst the resolutions adopted by a joint meeting of the emergency committee of the Football Association, the Football League, the Southern League, and the London Combination, held recently at Russell Square. These decisions will not become operative until the council of the Football Association has met and confirmed them.

The Royal Air Force has speedily followed the example of the army and has established a Royal Air Force Rugby Football Union. It is intended to put a strong rugby team into the field in the coming big service competitions, and to that end trials are taking place amongst the teams in the different areas. The final trial game was fixed for Feb. 8 and from this match the team that will meet the All Blacks, the Army, Cardiff, and other strong teams will be selected.

THE WELSH RUGBY FOOTBALL TEAM
HAS DECIDED THAT NO PROFESSIONAL
PLAYER MAY IN FUTURE TAKE PART
IN AMATEUR RUGBY FOOTBALL IN WALES,
AS THEY HAVE BEEN DOING DURING THE WAR.

In England the authorities are permitting Northern Union players to continue playing with amateur players so long as their teams are army teams. The Welsh Union have fixed Jan. 17, 1920, as the date for an international game with England, to be played in Wales. Wales will meet the New Zealand military side on April 21, 1919, on a ground as yet undecided upon.

The Welsh Rugby Football team, a team with one of the best records in the country, have already required operations, and have played six matches since the armistice.

Maj. Gen. Sir F. H. Byke has been elected president of the recently formed Royal Air Force Football Association.

The Leeds Northern Union football club have signed on J. A. Bacon, the Pill Harriers' right wing three-quarter, who is considered to have been in the running for international honors.

Derbyshire County Cricket club have arranged the following fixtures for the coming season: May 16, Lancashire at Manchester; 30, Leicestershire away, June 9, Warwickshire at Derby; 13, Northants at Derby; 30, Yorkshire at Bradford. July 2, Yorkshire at Chesterfield; 9 or 16, Lancashire at Derby. Aug. 4, Warwickshire at Birmingham.

SETS NEW VAULTING RECORD

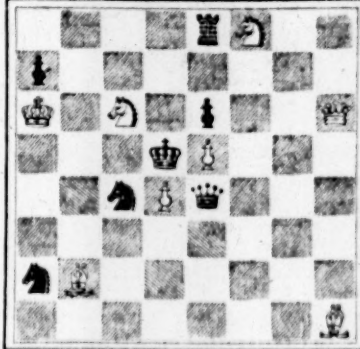
TROY, New York.—M. J. B. McDonagh, former South Atlantic Association A. A. U. hurdling champion, established a new United States record in a bar-vaulting contest here when he cleared 6 ft. 11 in. The best previous national mark was 6 ft. 8 in. and was made by McDonagh at the West Branch Y. M. C. A. of Philadelphia in 1916.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 29

By W. Conn

Black 7 pieces

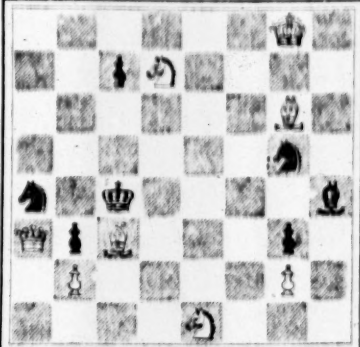


White 8 pieces
White mates in 2 moves

PROBLEM NO. 30

By J. Pospisil

Black 7 pieces



White 8 pieces
White mates in 3 moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 27.	R-KK3	K-R4
No. 28.	1. Kt-Q5	2. B-B7
1.	Kt-K5ch	K-B3
2.	B-B7	KxKt
1.	B-B7	P-R7
2.	B-B7ch	

Frank Janet's
"Jocous Blocus Theme" P-B4

NOTES

The second "Rapid Transit" meeting of the Stuyvesant Chess Association, New York, was held in January, with 10 entries; Charles Jaffe carried off the first prize with the score of 7½—1½, while Marshall, Kostich and Kupchik were tied for second place with a 7—2 score.

The champion of the Louisville (Kentucky) Chess Club, Alexander J. Conen, successfully defended his title in a challenge match against Clarence E. Walker. The final score was Conen 10, Walker 3, draw 1.

Much chess activity is reported in Toronto, Canada, where a league of seven clubs has been formed, the Toronto, West End Y. M. C. A., Beaches, Central Y. M. C. A., Judea, Parliament and the University Chess clubs. The officers of the league are William Cawell, honorary president; R. G. Hunter, president; W. H. Perry, vice-president; H. J. Lane, secretary-treasurer; A. Turner, W. J. Faulkner, F. Young, H. Cooper, Malcolm Sim, and K. O'Brien, committee. Complete schedule cards have been sent out containing the rules of the association and also devoted to advertising.

A new chess club has been started at Streatham, England, meeting at Madaira Hall. The honorary secretary is Mr. A. J. Heatley, 15 Rosedene Avenue, Streatham, S. W. 16.

A match between the Ealing and W. London Chess clubs ended in a draw 6—6.

The fifty-ninth correspondence tournament organized by La Strategie resulted in a division of first and second prizes between Commandant de Villard (Clervy) and M. E. Lancel of the Belgian Army.

The following game shows Carl Schlechter at his best in the Hastings tournament of 1895.

White	Black
1. P-Q4	P-Q4
2. P-Q4	P-K3
3. Kt-Q3	Kt-K3
4. B-K3	B-K3
5. Kt-K3	Q-K3
6. P-K3	P-Q4
7. B-B	

P-K3 followed by B-K3 would have given White a strong attack.

This allows Black to obtain a preponderance of pawns on the queen's side, which Lasker claims must win.

White	Black
11. B-B	R-K3
12. B-K3	P-K3
13. Kt-K3	P-B4
14. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
15. B-K3	B-K3
16. P-K3	B-K3
17. P-B4	

Black, with this and the next four moves prepares an ingenious but unnecessary defense. P-KK3 followed by B-B2 and B-K3 would have been entirely satisfactory.

White	Black
18. Q-R5	P-QR3
19. B-B2	R-R2
20. R-K3	P-K3
21. Q-R6	RxR
22. RxB	R-KK3
23. R-K3	P-QK4
24. R-QB	Q-K2
25. Q-R5	R(B)-B2
26. P-K3	B-K3
27. P-KK4	

This is one of the few "Pillsbury" attacks that proved unsound.

Lasker's previous theory now as-

serts itself. The superior queen's side force is felt.

23. Q-B3	P-B4
24. Pxp	Pxp
25. R-B3ch	K-K3
26. R-QK3	Q-K2

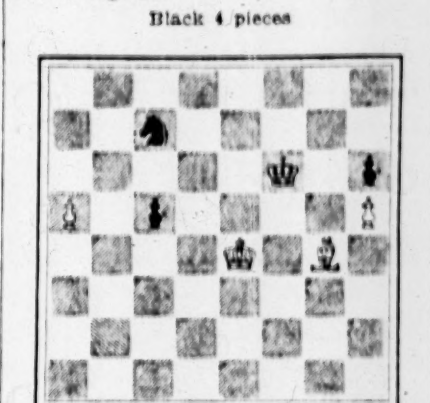
The position is delicate and very accurately handled by Black.

Miscalculated; R-QB3 would have given a chance for a draw.

Schlechter secured the special prize in this tournament for the best score against the prize winners.

POSITION STUDY NO. 10

Showing an instance where the bishop is better than the knight on the end game.



White 4 pieces
White played and won

WEST POINT WILL
PLAY 21 GAMES

Military Academy's Schedule Includes Clash With Annapolis on Home Grounds on May 31

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The United States Military Academy's spring baseball schedule was officially announced Saturday, with the cadets playing 21 games, all of them at home. The season opens April 2, with Seton Hall College and closes with the Crescent Athletic Club on June 7. Penn State, Fordham, Tufts, Lafayette, and Boston College are among the most formidable of West Point's opponents, leading up to the big game with the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, scheduled to take place here on May 31.

All efforts will be concentrated on the Annapolis contest, the cadets hoping to continue their winning streak at the expense of the other service team. Not since 1908 have the cadets succumbed to the navy's supremacy on the diamond. The schedule follows:

April 2—Seton Hall; 5—Boston College; 6—Manhattan; 12—Lafayette; 16—Rutgers; 19—Tufts; 23—Lafayette; 26—Colgate; 30—Union.
May 3—Villanova; 7—Pennsylvania State; 10—Williams; 14—Swarthmore; 17—Fordham; 21—Holy Cross; 24—Springfield; Y. M. C. A. College; 28—Berkley Hall; A. C. 30—Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; 31—U. S. Naval Academy.
June 4—Syracuse; 7—Crescent A. C.

NORTHERN UNION
RUGBY FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

LEEDS, England.—A full program of matches was played on Jan. 18 under Northern Union Rugby football rules, 16 teams taking the field. Under the rearrangement of players due to clubs claiming men who had signed on for them before the rules were relaxed through the war, there were some unexpected results. Hull, for instance, have proved to be a very strong side on Saturday's form, when they beat Bradford by 34 points to 3. Dewsbury, on the other hand, without the services of the Wakefield contingent, were very weak against Halifax, and lost by 7 points to 2. Bramley have the makings of a useful side, though they went under at Hunslet by 17 to 8. Wakefield Trinity were beaten in their first engagement by 7 to 0, Batley being their conquerors. In Lancashire St. Helens were beaten on their own ground by the less experienced Recreation team. Swinton lost at Leigh, 18 to 0; Broughton at Salford, 12 to 3; and Warrington were beaten at Widnes, 13 to 5.

NEW TOWBOATS
FOR MISSISSIPPI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW ENGLAND AND
FOOD PRODUCTIONUnited States Agricultural De-
partment Expert Says Soils
Are Not Properly Utilized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LEWISTON, Maine.—Neglected op-
portunities for increased food produc-
tion in New England are pointed out
by Dr. W. E. Taylor of Illinois, a soil
expert of the United States Agricul-
tural Department, who has been
visiting this city. "Soils are widely
different," said Dr. Taylor. "New En-
gland in the past has been a remark-
ably productive section of our coun-
try, and when properly farmed is the
same today. Greater crops can be
raised here than in the richer soils of
the Mississippi Valley. This may
seem strange, but it is a fact.

"Let me illustrate. The average
corn production an acre in Massachu-
setts last season was 52 bushels. The
average production of the same crop
in the corn belt of the West, like
Iowa and Illinois, was 35 bushels
an acre. This is by no means all due
to methods. The soil here in New
England is better, regardless of its
richness. You have fine soils, but in
my judgment, the soils of New En-
gland are not properly utilized. For
example, it is a fact that 5,000,000
acres of land in New England are not
under cultivation. This land has been
cultivated years ago and bore huge
crops and should do so again.

"The farmers of New England are
producing approximately \$75,000,000
worth of food products and are pur-
chasing \$200,000,000 worth of food
products from other sections of the
country. This is all wrong, as much
of this can be produced here on rough
land which you are not utilizing. Much
of this rough land is now called
abandoned farms.

"New England farmers should raise
more live stock, and sheep. The latter
especially will thrive on rough land
that cannot be used for crops. Again,
why do you not raise more goats?
These animals are more hardy than
sheep and the wool commands a high
price, while goatskins are valuable and
in great demand. To be sure they must
be well fenced, but in these days of
wire this is by no means difficult.

"Another neglected opportunity in
New England is the poultry industry.
I understand that you have actually
reduced this industry in Maine on ac-
count of the high price of food. Why
don't you raise your own poultry feed?
Of course it is not profitable to raise
poultry where you import their feed.
This you can do, and with all your
land there is no trouble about the
profit. When this is done there is
nothing on the farm more profitable
than big flocks of poultry.

"I am convinced that Maine has a
wonderful future, but this will depend
upon yourselves. You have marvel-
ous resources and opportunities which
you have greatly neglected. The time
has gone by when farming can be
made a success by haphazard methods.
Clear up your rough pastures with
Angora goats and then stock heavily
with beef steers and sheep. Raise more
poultry, but be sure and raise your
own feed."

CHANGE IN SUNDAY
LAWS PROTESTEDLord's Day League Vigorously
Opposes Bills on Subject in
New Hampshire Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
CONCORD, New Hampshire.—Pro-
posals to amend the Sunday observ-
ance laws, which will come before the
New Hampshire House of Representa-
tives today on the question of the
adoption of a measure in the interests
of small stores, bootblacks and fruit-
stands, will be vigorously protested by
the Lord's Day League, which has
undertaken a campaign of propaganda
to defeat the Sunday bills and to this
end has circulated petitions of protest
in many churches of the State.

Sharp differences have arisen in the
Legislature over the proposed amend-
ments, one faction favoring a wide-
open Sunday, another a "modern"
Sunday with "necessary" business and
a third faction, the retention of the
"blue laws," which forbid practically
all secular business and recreation on
the Lord's Day.

A minority of seven members of the
House committee on the revision of
the statutes has recommended the
enactment of the wide open or liberal
Sunday law with the following clause:

"But this act shall not be construed
to prevent the playing of amateur
games for recreation and exercise be-
tween the hours of 1 p. m. and sun-
down, where no admission fee is
charged and for which the players re-
ceive no compensation, and where
such games are not played in the
compact part of any city or town to
the actual disturbance of others."

Another minority, of five members,
recommends that the Sunday bill be
passed with the above sentence
stricken out. The third element does
not want any Sunday bill at all, leav-
ing the matter as at present where it
is illegal to sell papers, fruit and
candy, but such traffic is conducted in
violation of the law by the failure of
the authorities to enforce it.

GARDEN CONTEST
AWARD IN MAINE.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BUDONO, Maine.—Miss Wanda Blake,
a student at the Gardiner High School,
won the Maine state championship in
the small gardening contest last year.
Her garden plot, a square rod, she
personally attended to, after she had
hired it plowed and harrowed. Follow-
ing the rules of the contest, she in-
cluded in the costs of operation all
money expended for seed and labor,
and rental at the rate of \$8 an acre,
which in her case amounted to only

a nickel, and charged herself with
15 cents an hour for her own time
spent in planting, cultivating, and
reaping.

She raised peas, cucumbers, to-
matos, radishes, and carrots. From
her three rows of peas, each a rod
long, she picked three and one-half
pecks. From her 12 tomato plants,
that she raised from the seed, she
harvested a good crop which she sold
at 15 cents a pound. In the same
row with her cucumbers she planted
radishes, and sold a dollar's worth
while the early demand was on, and
before the cucumber vines had suffi-
ciently matured to be hindered. The
cucumber vines were forced to climb
on frames, to save room. The re-
mainder of the plot was devoted to
three varieties of carrots, many of
which she sold by the bunch in
August, and still had 125 pounds at
the end of the season, for which she
received \$6.25.

Her carefully kept accounts of her
operations, audited by the local leader
under the University of Maine exten-
sion plan, showed total receipts,
\$18.14; total expense, \$2.66; net profit,
\$15.48.

CHANGE IN OFFICE
PLANS PROTESTED

Difficulty Seen in Transferring
Hydrographic Department to
New Bureau Headquarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.
—Considerable complication has re-
sulted from the proposal to remove
the hydrographic office and the head-
quarters of the marine corps from the
navy annex building on New York
Avenue in Washington to the new
building just constructed in Potomac
Park to lodge the expanded bureau of
the department. It is proposed to
give over the former building to the
auditor of the War Department.

The main difficulty faced pertains
to the hydrographic office, which sup-
plies the charts for the navy and the
merchant marine, and whose heavy
presses cannot, it is asserted, be re-
moved without interfering to some ex-
tent with the necessary supply of
charts. It might very well, it was
pointed out, result in inability on the
part of ships leaving European waters
to secure charts and other facilities
necessary for navigating purposes.

The war greatly increased the work
of this office, its heavy presses have
worked overtime to meet the demands
of the expanded service. Some of
those connected with it view with con-
cern a removal that might lead to a
temporary cessation of its activities.

In the pending urgent deficiency
bill there was originally a clause that
provided for the occupancy of the
annex building by the War Depart-
ment auditor, but this was apparently
stricken out in conference. The Sec-
retary of the Navy, however, upon the
request of the chairman of the House
Appropriations Committee, has ordered
the removal, by April 1, of the marine
headquarters and the hydrographic
office. This order will necessitate a
shifting around of offices and a gen-
eral rearrangement in the new navy
building. Altogether, there is much
dissatisfaction on the part of all con-
cerned.

COMMUNITY LAUNDRY
FOR NEW YORK TOWN

SYRACUSE, New York.—Progressive
women in Manlius, New York, a village
10 miles from this city, have solved
the laundry problem of their house-
holds. They are to establish a com-
munity laundry and the clothing will
be washed and dried by persons em-
ployed by the "community." When the
basket of freshly laundered clothing is
returned to its owner it will be accom-
panied by a ticket not aggregating
more than 50 or 75 cents for the ordi-
nary family wash. Rooms will be se-
cured in a central building. No fancy
pieces will be accepted. Exorbitant
laundry rates and dearth of laun-
dresses to come to the homes have
spurred the Manlius women to this
new enterprise.

PROFIT IN SMOKE
FROM INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office.
BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—Muni-
cipalities could dispose of the smoke
nuisance at a profit, if industries
would adopt up-to-date methods, in the
opinion of Calvin W. Rice, secretary
of the American Society of Mechanical
Engineers, expressed at a gathering of
the local engineering society here. Rice
said: "This engineering knowledge shows
that smoke is only particles of coal
made up of carbon and that it can be
abated successfully and will pay for
itself in by-products. One hundred
thousand tons of fertilizer goes up in
smoke from the industries of the coun-
try every year."

PROPOSED NATIONAL
FARMERS' CHAMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office.
DES MOINES, Iowa.—A national
chamber of agriculture is advocated
by E. T. Meredith, editor of Success-
ful Farming, wherein all existing
farmers' organizations could unite and
with which future farmers' organiza-
tions could ally themselves. The idea,
as explained by Mr. Meredith, is that
each organization should pursue its
own course unhampered and at the
same time the combined strength of
all could be called into action
promptly upon matters affecting their
common interest. The plans out-
lined by Mr. Meredith for the chamber
of agriculture would admit any agri-
cultural organization, poultrymen,
orchardists, beekeepers, etc., as well
as organizations formed for social,
educational or business purposes. The

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tive officers.

**UTAH MAY PURCHASE
THE "ARIZONA STRIP"**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Gov.
Simon Bamberger has signed a res-
olution passed by the Utah Legislature
for the purchase of what is known as
the "Arizona strip," and, in conformity
with the terms of the resolution,
has appointed a committee to wait
upon the Arizona authorities to ne-
gotiate for the transfer. Utah, for
trade and geographical reasons, de-
sires to acquire that part of Arizona
north of the Grand Cañon of the
Colorado River in Mohave and Coconino
counties. It was recently pro-
posed that Utah should trade part of
San Juan County south of the Grand
Cañon in Utah for the Arizona terri-
tory, but Arizona did not look favor-
ably upon the plan. As a consequence
the Governor has now dispatched a
committee to Arizona to confer on the
possibility of Utah purchasing the
"Arizona strip" outright. If Utah
succeeds in acquiring the section, all
of the Kaibab forest reserve will be
within the borders of Utah.

AMERICAN ROAD BUILDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—The Ninth
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the sixteenth annual convention of the
American Road Builders Association
opens at the Waldorf today with
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siding. In eight sessions the congress
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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"THE PURSE-STRINGS,"
THE GARRICK, LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent.

"The Purse-Strings," a new comedy by Bernard Parry, presented by Mr. Brandon Thomas at the Garrick Theater, London, Jan. 28, 1919. The cast:

Edward Ashley, K. C., as Mr. James Willmore; Miss Gladys Maude as Mrs. Willmore; Miss Amy Brandon Thomas as Miss Mary Willmore; Miss Gladys Maude as Miss Mary Willmore; Miss Gladys Maude as Miss Mary Willmore.

LONDON, England. The philosophy of "The Purse-Strings" is that of Anstey's famous tale "Vice-Versa." If you shut your eyes to the hardships that you cause some one else, don't squelch when that person turns the tables on you. Here in Bernard Parry's play we have a woman denied a regular allowance by her husband, James Willmore, who had been left £2,000 a year by his father. The husband does not wish to be objectionable, but he just has a notion that keeping the purse-strings close saves women from being extravagant; and that it is, after all, the same thing if you give your wife all she asks for. The humiliation of the situation from his wife's point of view never strikes him, nor is he aware until the flare-up comes, that every time she asks for a shilling or two, she is bombarded by such questions as: "What do you want it for?" "How much will it cost?" "When did you have the other?" "What did you do with it?" Indeed, she declared to Edward Ashley, K. C., their trusty and loyal friend, if she gave him a present with one hand, she had to hand him the bill for it with the other.

When the play opens, Mary Willmore has had six years of it, and might have come on in the same way had not affairs been brought to a crisis by her own foolish act. One writes foolish, because were the piece in less light vein, there are several incidents in it which would have to be described by a much uglier word. In short, Mary does a bit of shoplifting. True, she sends on the money a day or two after, that is, after she has gotten it from her brother. But the day comes when, as usual, not having more than a couple of shillings in her purse, she "lifts" a pair of silk stockings at a sale at Walford's; she is detected, and in consequence is politely asked to step into the manager's room. Here she is confronted by Mr. Walford, whose undesirable reputation Mary discovers to have been in no way overstated.

After three meetings with him—consequent on the condition of her release—Mary, on the advice of her K. C. friend, the "gossip" Ida Bentley, tells her husband the awful effects of his misdeeds. The result is a furious letter to Walford's and a writ for libel in return. Ashley advises James to settle the matter out of court to save his innocent, but foolish wife from the witness box. Not until his friend gives a sample of the opposing counsel's speech to the jury—splendidly done by Mr. Lyn Harding—does the horrified husband consent to keep the matter out of court. Instead, however, of settling with Walford's he secretly arranges with his solicitor to allow judgment to go by default, makes all his money and goods over to his wife, and declares himself a bankrupt. But before the paper is signed, whereby Mary's trustees are to make him large grants of money, James, secretly impressed by the mock speech of his friend, unwisely gives way to a spell of jealousy, in consequence of which he is hated with his own hatred and Mary takes real command of the purse-strings.

The development of such a situation could, of course, be carried to any lengths, and one act of the play might almost be cut or at least reduced to reach the inevitable conclusion sooner. Suffice to say, when James has eaten enough humble pie to satisfy his outwardly callous tormentor—they never speak, by the way, since his jealous insult, though living in the same house—the ice melts, but not fully (the author has already indicated) to his wife's ears he has committed a crime! This he had done by running up a bill of £63 at a hotel while an undischarged bankrupt and leaving without paying, and the curtain falls on the woman's amazing declaration that she had prayed day and night that her husband might "put his foot in it." This is mentioned only as an example of the utter want of proportion, to say nothing of taste, suddenly shown by dramatists in a piece otherwise admirably in perspective.

The piece is well cast; and the few players show that balance and ensemble one seldom gets with fuller casts. Perhaps, the fact that Mr. Charles Hawtrey was producer accounted for much. But Miss Amy Brandon Thomas, who played Mary, thinks for herself, and all her movements and expressions one can see are urged by the keenest intelligence. Mr. Kenneth Douglas as the husband, played in his usual quick, short and sharp manner, with the same taking result; and as his friend, the K. C., Mr. Lyn Harding makes the chief success of the cast in both characterization and delivery. Miss Gladys Maude, as Mary's friend, was excellent in touch and sympathy, while the solicitor of Mr. S. S. Home, and the dainty maid servant of Miss Denbigh-Russell, were performances which added much to the total result. The dialogue throughout is bright and well sustained, and the scenes are deftly handled. In short, "The Purse-Strings" is clever enough to make another piece by Bernard Parry awaited with eager interest. There is, however, in his work, a certain indecision as to mood and a tendency to repeat both the situation and the ideas.

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent.

LONDON, England (Jan. 27). While the public regard "The Battle of Drury Lane" as the present struggle for possession of that historic playhouse has been called—as merely a mild excitement, in which one big manager bidding against others of his kind provides the sporting elements, certain experts see in it a development of theater-control that may have serious consequences for the dramatic art.

The Stage in its leader of Jan. 23 sounds the warning note. It deplors the decline of the actor-manager and the rapid growth of the multiple-management. This displacement, it says, of the actor-manager by the non-actor-manager tends to give a theater a commercial instead of an artistic head, and where the non-actor-manager has the manipulation of a number of theaters this tendency is aggravated. The actor brings to his work as manager the devotion that the pursuit of his art inspires, which consequently gives the policy of a theater a certain moral earnestness. Side by side with the art interest, and if necessary in counter-balance, runs a very necessary self-interest, that is, the actor-manager is urged on, not only by his instincts as an actor, but also by his requirements as a manager. The system affords the artist the unhampered development of such destiny as he has and gives him the fruits and fame of his labors. The article mentions such types of actor-managers as Sir Charles Wyndham, Sir George Alexander, and Sir Herbert Tree, and goes on to ask in what other way the powers of Sir Henry Irving could have flourished. Simply as a member of different companies, he would not have attempted that remarkable professional work or the only less remarkable social work that he did for his calling. Denied the means by which he could give full expression to his gifts, passing from company to company with their different methods, and in subjection to persons in authority who could not see with him, for the reason that they could not see so far—how, asks The Stage, in this situation could Irving ever have carried out those many years of consistently sustained and ever-widening art of which he at the Lyceum was the head and fount?

The article points out that half a dozen or so large managements now control the majority of the West End theaters. They aim primarily at mere commercial aggrandizement, while the theaters have no definite artistic policy such as they had under the actor-managers. The theory of the multiple-management comes from the variety stage, where its exponents, however, in an attempt 10 years ago, failed to secure a monopoly, thanks to the determined opposition of the variety artists; and it is the spread of commercialism in the dramatic theaters that has led to the adoption by actors of trade unionism as a matter of self-defense. Indeed, the Actors' Association is fast growing in importance, and the fact that one London management has posted up in its theater that no member of the Actors' Association will be employed there, is only another proof of its recognized power. Such undemocratic actions will meet with no success in the end in these days. The names in the new council of the Actors' Association just elected, including as it does, such players as C. V. France, Sydney Valentine (chairman), Ben Webster, Norman McKinnel, Henry Ainley, Fisher White and Dennis Neilson-Terry; Misses Eva Moore, Lillian Braithwaite, Lena Ashwell, Phyllis Brough, and many others of note—these names, indeed, are sufficient to insure integrity of purpose, and the sympathetic support of the public. The article in The Stage in conclusion gives the following warning to the multiple-manager: "Theater management in the West End is an intimate and intricate affair which needs the artist as well as the business man. To select the right plays, to cast them as they should be cast, and to produce them properly, calls for exceptional qualities of mind and application; and any management that ignores it can run half a dozen theaters in such circumstances is cherishing a delusion from which it will be rudely awakened."

In contrast to what happened recently lower down the street at a similar event, the meeting of the shareholders of The New Middlesex Theater, Drury Lane, passed off quietly and calmly, and the control was duly handed over to Messrs. Grossmith and Laurillard. The first change will be in the name. Inspired no doubt by the well-known theater at Broadway and Fifth Street, New York City, the newly acquired premises will be known as the Winter Gardens Theater. To Londoners the name sounds rather untheatrical, and besides rather somewhat of a mouthful, savors a little of Brighton and Bournemouth. There is an elaborate scheme of reconstruction and redecoration, but this is to be rushed forward with all the speed possible; and to show that early business is meant, the piece—a musical comedy adapted from the French by the English authors, with music by Ivan Caryll—is already well in hand and is expected to make its bow in about 10 weeks' time. Meanwhile it is interesting to note the figures in connection with the transaction. The rental of the Middlesex is to be £750 per annum for five years, which could be extended two years more at the rental of £850 for the extra years. The option to purchase the property will be open for two years at the price of £80,000.

The latest recruits to the ranks of actress-managers—or is it actor-managers?—is Miss Iris Hoyer, the clever young actress now appearing in "The Man From Toronto."

NEW REVUE AT THE
CAPUCINES, PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—A revue by Rip at the Capucines Theater is always one of those events of the Paris winter season which is impatiently awaited. "Paris Forever" is one of the best revues from the pen of this very fertile writer. The events of the past year afforded special opportunity for jokes and amusing or witty couplets—which, it must be said in passing, must be absolutely Parisian in order fully to appreciate. However, as has already been indicated, it is quite unnecessary to be French to be Parisian.



Sir Charles Wyndham in "The Liars"

so there is still hope for those who might otherwise despair.

A most amusing scene in the first act is that in which a lady implores public charity for the heads of large industries who are victims of the peace. Mlle. Mélingot sang with remarkable humor, in that monotonous falsetto voice peculiar to the street singers of Paris, the ballad in which are touchingly described the misfortunes of millionaires whose gains have prematurely disappeared with the end of the war. Another scene which particularly won the favor of the exclusive public is that representing the "specialties of the different reconquered towns of France"—thus Mlle. Mélingot wittily represents "Les Bêtises de Cambrai"—those sweets for which the old French city used to be celebrated; the faces of Malines and Valenciennes are delightfully personified by Mlle. Delaunoy, Lugan, and Italia Magli; the oyster of Ostend is Mlle. Denise Grey; Yverri and Suzel, the little Alsations immortalized by Hansi, are charmingly personified by Mlle. Mouffy and Mlle. Hette. But the clou of the scene is the appearance of Mlle. Mélingot in the part of Germania—"the undesirable"—who, dressed in an atrocious costume, is leaving Strasbourg. Her chief preoccupation is to carry away the drawing-room clock.

The second act of the revue contains a sketch which is really a little masterpiece. Eusebe, the hero, is worried; at the very eve of the outbreak of the war he had put all his funds in an enterprise of luminous signboards. Naturally he has lost heavily through the compulsory darkness into which Paris was plunged from nightfall till dawn during four years! Eusebe would love to forget the war and wake up in the spring of 1914.

This wish is immediately granted. Eusebe thinks he is dreaming; he continues to speak in the language born of the war—to live as if war were already declared. Eusebe cannot understand how anyone can regard the portrait of Wagner with reverence, nor why the cook should kiss his hands in gratitude when he offers her 200 francs a month as wages—nor how his wife should dress up as a Persian princess in order to go and fox-trot at a fancy dress ball. At last he predicts to his wife, the cook, and a friend what is about to happen: he gives them a glimpse of the horrors which will be inflicted on the defenseless populations, of the military vicissitudes which are to end in the triumph of the allied armies, and of the immense American army which will cross the seas to help France!

"And finally," declares Eusebe, "the man who will help us win the war is Clemenceau!" But as he cries, "Vive Clemenceau!" with a fervor which all France now shares, a policeman dashes in and hustles him off to the police station, declaring, "No sedition, please!" For, in the spring of 1914, M. Clemenceau was the black sheep of the government; the Homme Échoué had not yet gained his liberty!

This philosophically comic little sketch is remarkably interpreted by Mr. Berthier as an incomparable Eusebe; Mlle. Made Carlier, as the wife; M. Luguet, who is a most attractive airman and a horrifying school-boy, and Mlle. Mélingot, who draws an amusing sketch of the evolution of a Parisian cook under the effects of the war.

WYNDHAM, A GREAT
COMEDIAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

The great fact about the career of Sir Charles Wyndham was that he found his medium early and stuck to it. It came to him in the best possible of ways: by study.

His idea was to master thoroughly the technical side of acting and let any particular bias he might have come out of it. His ambition was naturally at one time Shakespeare, but further study and experience convinced him that his mercurial temperament and

ham was a wonderful dancer, and, however nonsensical what he had to do, he was thoroughly earnest while doing it."

Irving, Toole, Nellie Farren

St. James' Theater was the scene of Wyndham's next endeavor, and here he first played with Henry Irving. His first piece was an adaptation of a Quindia novel called "Idalia." Not long afterward Wyndham acted in "Still Waters Run Deep," which was to be one of his greatest successes when he came into management, by supplying the part of John Mildmay. About this time Charles Wyndham became associated with Toole, Irving, Brough, John Clayton, and Miss Nellie Farren in such favorites of the 60s as "Dearest Than Life," "Paul Pry," the burlesque, "Fowl Play," or "Chicken Hazard," and other echoes of the day of crinoline and side whiskers.

The year 1868 was eventful in that Wyndham made his first venture into management by taking the Princess Theater. He revived two or three plays with Miss Kate Reynolds in the leading lady parts, but the undertaking was not a success and the following year found him at the Olympic Theater, and later on in New York. He had gone to wipe out the recollection and impression of his last and first appearance there. He appeared at Wallack's Theater, on Sept. 15, 1869, playing Charles Surface in "The School for Scandal," and in many other parts, quickly establishing himself as a light comedian of unquestionable powers. He toured the States, making a long stay at Wall's Opera House, Washington, being absent from England four years.

Long American Tour

The chief result of his stay in the United States from a histrionic point of view was the piece he brought back, entitled "Saratoga," which under the title of "Brighton" was to be one of his greatest draws. The American author, Bronson Howard, who became later Wyndham's brother-in-law, had certainly, in the character of Bob Sackett, given Wyndham a part that drew out all that was best in his art, and Frank Marshall's adaptation when produced at the old Court Theater was received with acclamation. The hero has been described as "young, good-looking, reckless, and irresponsible, impelled to make love to every woman he meets, a born philanderer, who in Wyndham's hands became a stage creation of sheer delight." Otherwise the play was poor.

Passing over many minor achievements, Wyndham's inauguration of the famous series of matinees at the Crystal Palace, where he played most of his important parts, must be mentioned next. He produced nearly 100 plays besides his stock ones. In 1875 he took "Brighton" to Berlin, playing with Miss Mary Moore in German. On his return to London began the most important phase in Wyndham's career. Henderson of the Criterion Theater, who had had little good fortune there since he opened, invited Wyndham to join him in partnership. Wyndham opened with "Brighton" on Dec. 27, 1875, and "drew the town." Four months later he assumed the management of that theater, which he made his headquarters for 23 years.

The Criterion rapidly became one of the most popular theaters in London and far famed for its brilliant presentation of farcical comedy. Indeed, the history of this playhouse is the life-story of Wyndham for the period prior to his building another theater in Charing Cross Road. The first list contained Alber's "Pink Dominoes," which played for 500 nights; Burnand's famous farce, "Retsey," in which, however, Wyndham did not appear; "Where's the Cat?" Gilbert's "Foghorn's Fairy," and Justin McCarthy's "The Candidate," which was one of the greatest successes of the Criterion days, owing to the fine part of Viscount Oldacre. It is scarcely necessary to add here that Charles Wyndham's honors were shared from now onward by Miss Mary Moore, who subsequently shared all his theatrical enterprises.

"David Garrick"

In 1882 Wyndham again visited America, remaining there 18 months. Shortly after his return to the Criterion he produced a play of some-what sterner stuff called "Wild Oats," and scored an immediate hit, but the triumph was to be easily eclipsed by that which attended his revival of Robertson's version of "David Garrick." This was on Nov. 13, 1886, and since then the announcement of this piece with Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore in the chief parts has always meant a full house. Indeed, not to have seen Wyndham as Garrick, in a character in which he gave expression to every phase of his art, was only to have seen him in parts. The play was taken to Germany, being given in German, and so far did the reputation of its performance spread that the Tzar of Russia requested that a series should be given in Petrograd and Moscow. On their return, the popular players gave a command performance at Sandringham and one some years later at Windsor.

After a deep dip into romantic comedy, including "She Stoops to Conquer," and "The School for Scandal," Wyndham made an almost new departure in comedies of more solid type such as "The Bauble Shop" by Henry Arthur Jones, and his farce "The Case of Rebellious Susan," and R. C. Carton's "The Home Secretary," which brought Charles Brookfield, Lewis Walter, Sydney Brough, and Miss Julia Neilson to the Criterion. "The Squire of Dames," and the pretty comedy, "Rosemary," "The Liars," by Henry Arthur Jones, was an immediate success, but not even Wyndham's art could win popularity for Haddon Chambers' clever comedy, "The Tyranny of Tears," which cu-

riously enough has never won popularity.

Wyndham's twentieth year of management at the Criterion was made the occasion of a remarkable testimonial from his fellow professionals (May 1, 1896). The ceremony took the form of a matinee at the Lyceum, and an evening bill at the Criterion, both events netting over £2450, which sum was promptly handed over by Wyndham to the Actors' Benevolent Fund.

Quiet Charities

The same generosity marked the opening of Wyndham's Theater in November, 1899, when Wyndham turned over the entire proceeds of the inaugural revival of "David Garrick," amounting to £4000, to the Soldiers and Sailors Families' Mission. Indeed, Wyndham and his wife hold, perhaps, a record for amounts handed over to charity. He was never tired of coming forward at the call of the poor and needy, to organize or take part in a fashionable matinee arranged to raise funds. Some one once said that he would like to make a list of the money so collected by Wyndham, but that he could get no help from the actor himself.

The chief plays in which Wyndham appeared at the theater called after himself were "Cyrano de Bergerac," "Mrs. Dane's Defense," "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," and "The End of the Story." On March 12, 1903, he opened the New Theater with a revival of "Rosemary" and again a charity benefited by the inaugural performance to the extent of £1500. "Mrs. Goring's Necklace," "Captain Drew on Leave," and "Bellamy the Magnificent," "My Lady of Rosedale," and "Bride and Bridegroom" were the plays in which the famous comedian made his appearance at his new playhouse. In 1904, 1909 and 1910 he again visited America, playing some of his most famous parts and meeting with brilliant success everywhere.

In 1907 Charles Wyndham received his knighthood from King Edward on the occasion of his coronation, and two years ago Miss Mary Moore sealed a long association of friendship and theatrical enterprise by sharing his title.

Sir Charles Wyndham has been aptly described in "a scholar and a gentleman," and few have been so successful in depicting the courteous English gentleman of romantic drama and making him full of life and character instead of a mere pictorial hero with impossible actions and speech.

"WASHINGTON" IN
FRENCH, NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—A reawakening of public interest in the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier was brought about the week of Feb. 17, through the presentation of a sort of quadruple bill, which was designed to celebrate the friendship of France and the United States. A broadening of the enthusiasm of the town in Jacques Copeau's transplanted Parisian stage took place at that time, as the consequence of some labor with pen and paste pot done in the international cause by the American community dramatist, Percy MacKaye.

The appeal patriotic, supplementing the appeal literary, caused a large attendance, particularly at the Thurs-

THEATRICAL

HARRY LAUDER

Direction of WILLIAM MORRIS

Richmond Mar. 3
Norfolk Mar. 4
Palo Alto Mar. 5
Wilmington Mar. 6
Charlotte Mar. 7
Columbia Mar. 8
Savannah Mar. 9
Charleston Mar. 10
Jacksonville Mar. 11
Augusta Mar. 12
Macon Mar. 13
Athens Mar. 14
Chattanooga Mar. 15
Nashville Mar. 16
Louisville Mar. 17
Evansville Mar. 18
St. Louis Mar. 19
Kansas City Mar. 20

New York, Cort Theatre—Now

Even. 8:20 Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The Better Ole

Presented by Captain Bairnsfather's Comedy, with Music

Other Companies at
BOSTON, Morris St. Theatre—NOW
CHICAGO, Illinois Theatre—NOW
MINNEAPOLIS, Met. Opera House—NOW

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE, Chicago

If you liked

Patricia Collinge

(The original Pollyanna—In a new character comedy)

"TILLIE"

Based on the novel "Tillie the Menstrual Maid" by Helen R. Martin and Frank Howe, Jr.

LONDON

Alhambra, London

FACING LEICESTER SQUARE

Every Evening 7:45; Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:15

The BING BOYS on Broadway

George Robey—Violet Loraine

Coliseum, London

Twice Daily

Europe's Principal Variety Theatre

RUSSIAN BALLET

and Star Varieties

Light Refreshments Facing Trafalgar Sq.

day matinees, when certain of those visiting New York for the Lowell centenary were guests of the management.

The quadruple bill was a typical MacKaye medley, chiefly in the masque form and entitled "Washington, the Man Who Made Us." It comprised an introductory dialogue for three symbolic figures, taken by Messrs. Juvet, Bogaert, and Millet; a one-act piece, "The Enchanted Cup," by La Fontaine, author of fables and native of Chateau Thierry; an intermediate dialogue for the three original symbolic figures and a singing and speaking fourth, Mr. Weber; and lastly, a historic play in one act, representing Washington with Lafayette and others in the famous winter camp at Valley Forge. In the final piece, the principal impersonators were Mr. Copeau as Washington, Mr. Sarmant as Lafayette, and Mr. Casa as von Steuben.

A complete record of those contributing to the production in an essential way would have to include Mr. Copeau again, who provided a French translation for the first two of the MacKaye pieces, and Pierre de Lanux, who provided a translation for the third. The record should also include Robert Edmond Jones, who converted the Vieux Colombier from a hayloft into a veritable theater by providing a tent, a camp-fire blaze, a sledge and fagots and other things to interest the eye in the way of scenery for the Valley Forge play.

The whole matter was easy acting for the French company, especially the MacKaye part of it, which demanded little beyond some talent at facial make-up and some gift for masquerade. The comedy of La Fontaine offered a certain amount of opportunity for characterization, notably in the person of the tutor, Josselin, whose task it was to keep his pupil from becoming acquainted with women, and in that of Lellie, the youth, who, in spite of tutorial and parental watchfulness, falls in love. Mr. Juvet as the hypocritical tutor and Mr. Sarmant as the forlorn youth had rôles which are precisely in their line, and they made the most of them.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

The Wonder Play

A. H. WOODS Presents

LOUIS SAM

MANN and BERNARD

"Friendly Enemies"

THE NATION'S PLAY

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St. East 13th St. N.Y.C.

Wed. and Sat. 2:30

LEXINGTON THEATRE

54th St., Lexington, Mass.

CHICAGO GRAND OPERA

Tonight, "Fédora." Dorsely Jordan (debut), Dolli, Nargana, Stranieri, Cond. Polacco.

WED. "La Traviata." Gull, Cond. Polacco.

THURSDAY, "The Barber of Seville." Gull, Cond. Polacco.

FRI. "La Bohème." Mella, Cond. Polacco.

SAT. "The Barber of Seville." Gull, Cond. Polacco.

SUNDAY, "The Barber of Seville." Gull, Cond. Polacco.

MONDAY, "The Barber of Seville." Gull, Cond. Polacco.

TUESDAY, "The Barber of Seville." Gull, Cond. Polacco.

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THURSDAY, "The Barber of Seville." Gull, Cond. Polacco.

FRIDAY, "The Barber of Seville." Gull, Cond. Polacco.

THE HOME FORUM

And After

And after?—
When this war ends, . . .
What then?
Shall it be War or Peace?
With us it rests;
No less than War Peace has its aid
Tests.

Peace that means but an ever-widening
breach.
Twist man and man, and so
Twist man and God.
Peace that means tolerance of obvious
wrong.
Peace that means safety only for the
strong.
Peace that means heedlessness of
others' woes.
Peace that means chance new burdens
to impose.
Peace that means wealth outworn
from the poor.
Peace that means Greed's perfidious
coverture.

Peace that maintains the standards of
the past.
Peace that still leaves the Lord of All
outcast.
That is no peace!
A mocking parody of peace—
It shall not last.

Peace without God as base and corner
stone.
Peace without Right concentered in its
frame.
Peace without Truth up-pillaring its
dome.
Peace without Justice buttressing its
walls.
Peace without Grace as its fair fur-
nishing.
Peace without Honor as its golden
lamp.
Peace that is all unfortified with
Love.
That is no peace, a straw house built
on sand.
Which Life's new needs can never
meet.
Nor Time's rough circumstance with-
stand.

Get back to God and Fundamental
Right!
Build His New House with patience in-
finite!
Resolve Life's vast complexities to
ways.

More simple, and exalt the ways!
Let all Life's warp and woof be inter-
woven.
With gold of noble thought and radi-
ant love.

So—only so—shall Life's New Temple
stand.
Rock-firm, unshakable, His rightful
deedland.
See to it then, Ye Builders of the
Peace.
And build with bold emprise Life's
new-won liberties!
Build His fair kingdom as He first de-
signed.
To His unending glory
And the welfare of mankind!

—John Oxenham.

Obstacle and Hindrance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DESPITE the constant stress of hindrances, the human determination to advance endures. Achievement, indeed, usually crowns a series of conquests of opposition. The early steps in every line of endeavor are met by certain obstacles; if these are surmounted, progress is assured, for, although the advancing steps may encounter even greater difficulties, the law of progress supplies ability to overcome, commensurate with the demand. If, then, obstacles seem perpetually to impede mere human progress, the advancement out of the human into the divine sense of being is not likely to encounter less resistance. As no impediment is overcome until its nature is known and it is shorn of its apparent power by some superior ability, it is even more imperatively necessary to understand just what it is that hinders human progress toward present spiritual harmony. When this knowledge is gained, it is seen that the fundamental error which strives against spiritual advancement is, after all, the same obstacle which opposes all right human endeavor, for the human merely counterfeits the divine, and the only obstruction that can appear in any mode of thought is the human mind's own belief in the reality of an existence apart from God.

To Spirit and spiritual man, obstacles do not exist, for perfection is the perpetual status of real being. Accepting this basic truth, a man may begin at once to think and live in accordance with the rule of spiritual harmony. Working from this basis, it is possible to analyze whatever obstacles appear in human experience as wholly material in nature, figments of the fundamental error of belief in existence apart from God, and therefore capable of nothing but disappearance before the realization of spiritual fact. Recognition of the nothingness of material opposition is the only possible answer to Paul's question, "Who did hinder you that ye should not obey the truth?" But if belief in the reality of matter obtains, the reality of all discordant conditions is admitted, and this admission is all that hinders, temporarily, the realization of unlimited spiritual harmony.

It was Mary Baker Eddy's discovery of the unreal nature of matter and of mortal mind that enabled her to analyze, as she does on page 238 of Science and Health, the fundamental error from which all obstacles and hindrances to perfection arise. "Divide the name Adam into two syllables," she writes, "and it reads, a *dam*, or obstruction. This suggests the thought of something fluid, of mortal mind in solution. It further suggests the thought of that darkness . . . upon the face of the deep, when matter or dust was deemed the agent of deity in creating man, when matter, as that which is accursed, stood opposed to Spirit. Here a *dam* is not a mere play upon words; it stands for obstruction, error, even the supposed separation of man from God, and the obstacle which the serpent, sin, would impose between man and his creator." She adds, "The dissection and definition of words, aside from their metaphysical derivation, is not scientific."

Human action is right only so far as it reflects the divine, and, to that extent, it is controlled and protected by spiritual law and is superior to material impediment. It is impossible to do anything against the truth, and that is why, when a man's thoughts conform to divine Principle, there is no material obstacle which he cannot scientific! surmount. No hindrance to right which cannot be conquered, and no spiritual success which cannot be secured. "The weapons of our warfare" against the beliefs of material limitation are, however, as Paul pointed out, "not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds; casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ."

The incorrect concept of the nature of evil hinders the destruction of evil. Believing that evil is real and powerful, mortals are slaves to material sense. It was what Jesus the Christ knew of the unreal nature of evil that enabled him to reduce every material obstacle to nothingness. Evil did not hinder his work of overcoming the world; it was supposed to do so and, at last, successfully to have vanquished him and his doctrine. Each step of the way against the current of materialism nevertheless furnished him an opportunity for making a higher proof of the aliveness of God and the consequent nothingness of matter and powerlessness of evil. At the culminating point of his demonstration over death and the belief of life in matter, "There were," as Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 44 and 45 of Science and Health, "rock-ribbed walls in the way, and a great stone must be rolled from the cave's mouth; but Jesus vanquished every material obstacle, overcame every law of matter, and stepped forth from his gloomy resting-place, crowned with the glory of a sublime success, an everlasting victory."

What Jesus understood and demonstrated, all men can and must accomplish, for Jesus simply obeyed and demonstrated spiritual law, and law is universal in its demands and application. How soon humanity shall overcome the belief in Adam, or the carnal mind and matter, as Jesus overcame them, depends upon how faithfully men strive to conquer self and sense. This demonstration must necessarily begin with the scientific overcoming of the minor hindrances to harmony in the common daily round,

thence to achieve, step by step, man's spiritual identity and sonship with God. Out of his understanding of man's relation to divine Principle, Jesus declared, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do," and because his own victories came through his understanding and demonstration of the Christ, he declared to others, "Without me ye can do nothing." Without the understanding of God and the Christ, or spiritual man, it is impossible to differentiate between the real and the unreal, and to destroy the discords of materiality with the understanding of eternal and present harmony. "The consciousness of corporeality, and whatever is connected therewith," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 309 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "must be outgrown. Corporal facilities include all obstacles to health, holiness, and heaven." The final overcoming of materiality must come, of course, as a culmination of innumerable lesser victories over trivial vexations, as well as greater trials, and it is spiritual enthusiasm in this endeavor that enables a man to meet every difficulty with the assurance that, as Paul declared, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."

A Woods Ramble

Margaret's old teacher sometimes employed his little pupil to scour the woods in search of wild flowers, a pursuit for which she was fitted both by her own lightness of heart and foot, and a familiar acquaintance with the region. He instructed her to preserve specimens of almost all kinds she encountered, in the expectation, partly, of discovering some new variety. He furnished her with a tin box to keep the flowers fresh and sound. Providing herself with a lunch of bread and cheese, she took a familiar route through the Mowing into the rich birch and walnut woods lying toward the village.

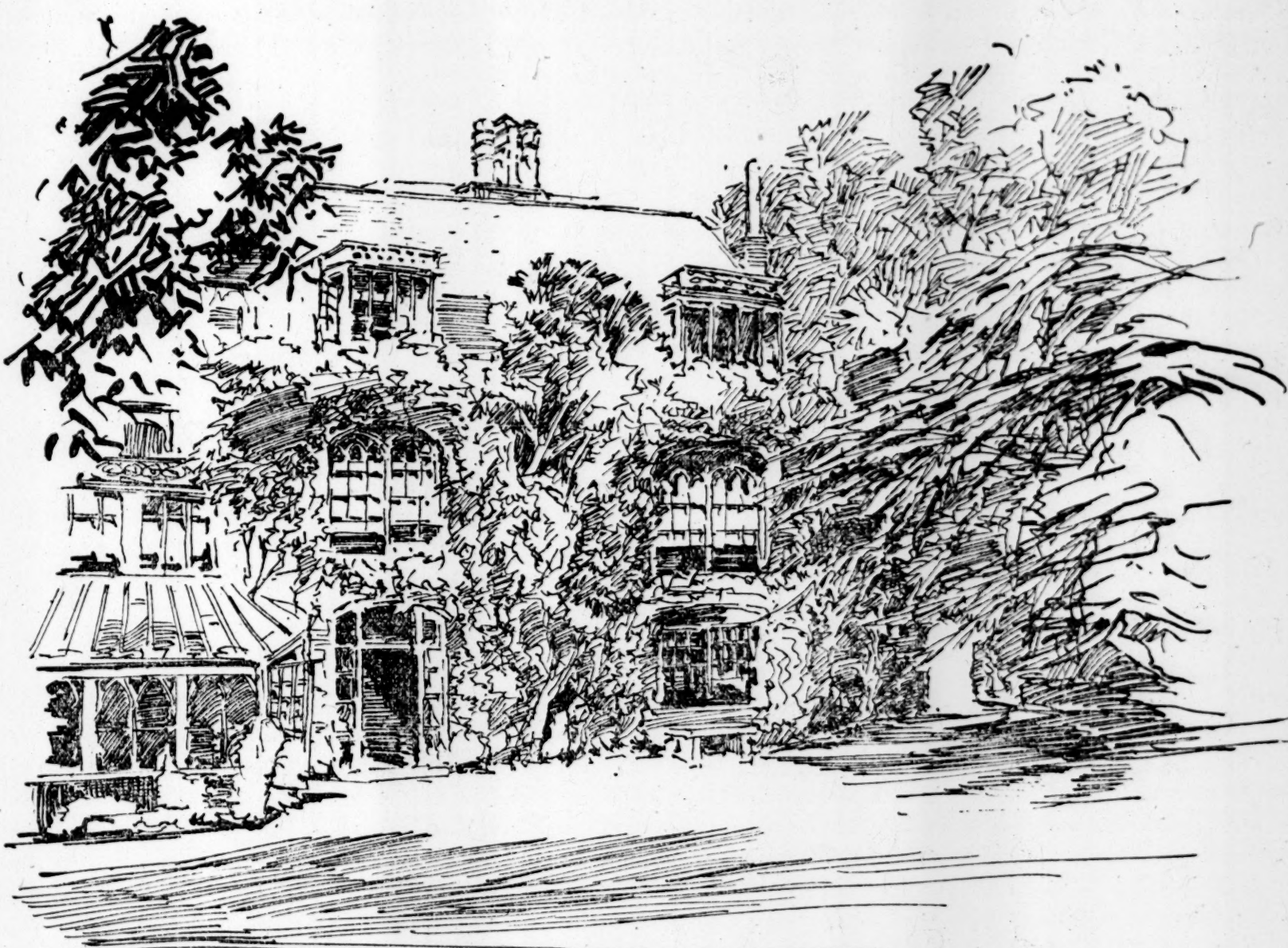
The sun shone warm and inviting, and the air felt soft and exhilarating. The olive-backs troilled and chanted among the trees, and in the shadowy fern boughs innumerable and invisible creepers and warblers sang out a sweet welcome wherever her footsteps were heard. She found varieties of fungus, yellow, scarlet, and blood-colored, which she tore from the sides of the trees, from stumps and rails. She gathered the wild columbine, snake-root, red cohosh, purple bush-trefoil, flaxbell-flower, the beautiful purple orchis, and doddler, that gay, yellow-liveried parasite, and other flowers, now so well known and readily distinguished by every lover of nature, but which at the period of our memoir had not been fully arranged in the New England flora.

Turning to the right, or toward south, she came to a spot of almost solid rocks, through the hard chinks and seams of which great trees had bored their way up, to spread their trunks and branches in the light and air. This place was set down in the vocabulary of the district as the Maples, or Sugar Camp, from its growth of sugar maple trees. Over these stones she stepped as on a pavement, or leaped from one to another as one does on the foam crags at Nahant. All about her on the rocks the bright green polypods and maidenhair waved in silent feathery harmony, with the round dots of quivering sunlight that descended through the trees—little daughters of the sun dallying with these children of the earth, and like spiders, spinning a thin, beautiful tissue about them, which was destroyed every night and patiently renewed every morning. Here also she found beds of shining white and rose-colored crystal quartz stones, all draped and ruffled with green moss. On the flat top of a large boulder she saw growing a parcel of small polypods in a circle, like a crown on a king's head. Up this she climbed, and sitting among the ferns, she sang snatches from old songs she had learned.

A humming bird that she had seen, or fancied she saw, early in the morning at her scarlet-bean flowers, shot by like an arrow. She would follow it. On she went until she found its nest in a tree, and climbing a rock and bending down the branch, she could look into it. In a cradle of moss lined with mullen-down lay two tiny eggs. But the watchful parents did not know who it was that was looking in upon them. They ruffled their golden-green and pretty tabby feathers at her. She saw how mistaken they were, and took off her hat that they might see her face and her curly hair, and that it was the little Margaret whom they had seen at Pluck's. When she did this, and spoke to them, the excited creatures saw at once who it was, and seemed ashamed of themselves, especially when they remembered how often they had got honey out of the flowers she kept growing for them. One of them leaped into the nest, where she sat looking at Margaret, as much as to say, "I'm glad you called"; the other hummed a pleasant little song to her, flying about her head.—Sylvester Judd, in "Margaret."

On the Sea

The pathway of the sinking moon
Fades from the silent bay;
The mountain-isles loom large and faint,
Folded in shadows gray.
And the lights of land are setting stars
That soon will pass away.
O boatmen, cease thy mellow song!
O minstrel, drop thy lyre!
Let us hear the voice of the midnight sea.
Let us speak as the waves inspire.
While the plashy dip of the languid oar
Is a furrow of silver fire.
—Bayard Taylor.



Farringford, the home of Lord Tennyson, Isle of Wight

Simplicity Marks This Island Home

There is a quiet beauty about Farringford House, the great Poet Laureate's home on the Isle of Wight, which impresses everybody. Sheltered by tall trees, surrounded by sloping park-like grounds and a lovely garden, Farringford is alive with the memory of one who was not only a great poet but also a great Englishman.

Simplicity is the keynote of this island home in which Alfred, Lord Tennyson, passed some of his busiest years. Seated at his table in his library, he could look out upon a very range of bluebells and borage-like trees in the springtime, yet through a gap in the branches he could enjoy the cliffs and the sea in Compton Bay, and the rolling downs of the island.

It is said that many of his poems were written in the little summer house in the "high Hall-garden," and here within the peaceful shelter of the walls, close to the old English flowers blooming between the cut box-edgings, he must have found the inspiration for much of the setting of his lyrical work. Passing through a little gate, one comes where the downs are seen fringing the garden, and here a grass track goes up to the great cross that stands on the High Down a beacon to the ships at sea and a token of the affection of Anglo-Saxon peoples for a poet who could make the old romances "reach high thought" to the generation in which he lived.

"Pet Devices"

Dr. Jowett, famous Master of Balliol—

But in the manner of Sterne I must break off, here at the outset, to recall that figure, so familiar to me in youth, as every morning he crossed the quad beneath my bedroom window in a contiguous college for an early trot around its garden; a noticeable figure, too—small, rotund, fresh of face as a cherub, yet with its darning race and in its swallow-tailed coat curiously suggestive of a belated Puck surprised by dawn and hurrying to "hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear."

Dr. Jowett used to maintain that after Shakespeare the next creative genius in our literature was Charles Dickens. As everybody knows, Dickens left an unfinished novel behind him; and a number of ingenious writers from time to time have essayed to finish the story of "Edwin Drood," constructing the whole from the fragment—yet not from the fragment only, since in the process they are forced into examining the plots of other novels of his; so into recognizing that his invention had certain trends—certain favorite stage-tricks, artifices, clichés—which it took almost predicably; and so to argue, from how he constructed by habit, how he probably would have constructed this tale.

I do not propose, in a paper on "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," to attempt an ending for "Edwin Drood," but I suggest that if inventive criticism, driven up against such an obstacle as "Drood," turns perforce to examine Dickens' habitual trends of invention, his favorite artifices and clichés, the same process may be as serviceable in studying the workmanship of the greater artist, Shakespeare.

For example, no careful reader of Dickens can fail to note his predilection for what I will call denouement by masked battery. At the critical point in story after story, and at a moment when he believes himself secure, the villain is "rounded on" by a supposed confederate or a supposed dupe; a concealed battery is opened, catches him unawares, levels him

with his machinations to the ground. Thus Monks brings about the crisis of "Oliver Twist"; thus Ralph Nickleby and Uriah Heep come to exposure; thus severally Jonas and Mr. Pecksniff in "Martin Chuzzlewit"; thus Quilp and Brass in "The Old Curiosity Shop." Thus Haredeale forces the conclusion of "Barbary Rudge"; thus in "Black House" Lady Dedlock (though she, to be sure, cannot be reckoned among the villains) is hunted down. "Hunted down," in fact, the name of one of Dickens' stories, might serve for any other of a dozen. Sometimes the denouement—old Chuzzlewit, Mr. Micawber, Mr. Boffin—reaches his moment after a quite incredibly long practice of dissimulation. But always the pursuit is patient, hidden; always the coup sudden, dramatic, enacted before witnesses; always the trick is essentially the same.

I instance one only among Dickens' pet devices. But he had a number of them; and so had Shakespeare. Take the trick of the woman disguised in man's apparel. It starts with Julia in "The Two Gentlemen of Verona." It runs and good reason why it should, when we consider that all women's parts were acted by boys) right through the comedies and into "Cymbeline." Portia, Nerissa, Jessica (these three in one play); Rosalind, Viola, Imogen—each in turn masquerades thus, and in circumstances that, unless we take stage convention on its own terms, beggar credulity.

One might make a long list of these favorite themes. . . . But perhaps enough has been said to suggest an inquiry by which any reader may assure himself that Shakespeare, having once employed a stage device with some degree of success, had never the smallest scruple about using it again. Rather, I suppose that there was never a great author who repeated himself at once so lavishly and so economically, still hush-banding his favorite themes while ever attempting new variations upon them. In the very wealth of this variation we find "God's plenty" of course. But so far as I dare to understand Shakespeare, I see him as a magnificently indolent man, not agonizing to invent new plots, taking old ones as clay to his hands, breathing life into that clay; again unmaking, remolding, reinspiring it. We know for a fact that he worked upon old plays, old chronicles, other men's romances. We know, too, that men in his time made small account of what we call plagiarism, and even now define it as a misdemeanor quite loosely and almost capriciously. Shakespeare, who borrowed other men's inventions so royally, delighted in repeating and improving his own.

—From "Shakespeare's Workmanship" (1918), by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch.

The Great Ships

I wonder if the great ships
Are coming over the bar
With the west wind in their rigging,
From unseen lands afar.
And if they slowly sail on
The rayless waters flowing
By the gates of a city I love well
And where I would be going. . . .

I wonder if the great ships
Creep up at break of dawn,
The seagulls round their rigging,
Gray-winged, with cries forlorn;
Those ships and birds sail ever
Through dreams of mine that are
Of lone sands in the twilight
And the sunset o'er the bar.

—Cecil Roberts.

Great Men

Great men hallow a whole people,
And lift up all who live in their time.
—Sydney Smith.

A Visit to Madame de Staël

[From the "Diary of James Gallatin,"]

February 6 (1815)—We left this morning in a most comfortable sleigh for Coppet; we had three relays of horses, the last sent by Madame de Staël. This château is charming—a wonderful view of the lake and mountains, the latter covered with snow. A great many people stopping here. Madame de Staël most kind and seems so genuinely glad to welcome us. Mlle. Albertine de Staël, her daughter, is very pretty and graceful. . . . Not such a long dinner. Some music; then the Duc de Broglie, and Madame de Staël, the Duchesse de Duras and Monsieur de Montmorency danced a minuet with great dignity and grace. . . .

February 7: Coppet—Déjeuner at 11:30. Madame de Staël's first appearance; she does all her correspondence and writing in bed. She was most animated. Questioned father about the proceedings at Ghent; congratulated him, adding: "I had a letter from M. Lord Wellington this morning. He praises you, saying you had used great wisdom and tact." She told us some funny stories about Madame Patterson Bonaparte, the American wife of King Jerome, whose wit, beauty, and virtue she extolled. . . . This afternoon we went out in Russian sledges, six of them.

February 8: Coppet—After dinner Albertine de Staël sang some charming chansons, accompanying herself on a spinet. All the chairs were put in a circle and Madame de Staël held forth. She read some letters of Louis XVIII when he was in England. . . . Then Monsieur Bonstetten gave a little discourse on Voltaire and Byron, followed by Monsieur Sigismonde. Then father gave us a most amusing account of his early life in America and of his first meeting with General Washington in a log cabin. I saw Madame de Staël taking notes on her tablets.

February 9: Coppet—This morning Lord Hunt described the splendors of the ball at Versailles for the marriage of the Dauphin Louis XVI; that the King sent for him and commanded him to open the ball with Dauphine "Marie Antoinette." He saw how delighted I was and sent for me to come to his room. He gave me two of the invitation cards; they are beautifully engraved. . . . A large dinner at 5 o'clock, to be followed by a comedy written by our hostess. She takes a rôle as well as Monsieur de Montmorency. . . .

February 10: Coppet—Our hostess received her guests at the end of the large salon—the Duc and Duchesse de Clermont-Tonnerre, Count and Countess Cavour, Comtesse de Boine, and a host of others. We dined thirty. At 8 o'clock more arrivals. Prince Demidoff in a superb sleigh with eight horses harnessed in the Russian fashion; he brought the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Princess Patonkin, Princess Gallatin, and Madame Bonaparte. The Grand Duke led in Madame Bonaparte. She is beautiful still, was wonderfully dressed, and covered in fine jewels. She kissed me on both cheeks, which made me very shy, but she has known me since I was a child.

At 9 o'clock the comedy was played in the long gallery. It was most witty. Madame de Staël was in white and gold draperies, with a turban with eight or ten white feathers. She really looked handsome. She always has a small branch of laurel in her hand. At the end of the performance, with a courtesy she threw it to father—just the thing to annoy him. Madame Bonaparte gave me a bunch of turquoise for my choker. Supper was served at

10:30. . . . I watched father carefully and tried to do exactly as he did. . . .

February 10—We left Coppet after déjeuner. Prince Demidoff kindly offered to take us with him as he was going back to Geneva and Sacconex is on his way. His sleigh is superb, all the rugs are of the finest Russian sable. All assembled in the hall to bid us farewell. Madame de Staël kissed me on both cheeks and gave me a beautifully bound copy of "Corinne" with the dedication, "A Cupidon de la part de l'auteur." I really must look like a baby. I will never forget my visit to Coppet. We had eight horses harnessed Russian fashion, three relays. Galloped all the way.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, FEB. 25, 1919

EDITORIALS

A New World

WHEN Mr. Wilson brought to a close his speech in Mechanics Hall, in Boston, yesterday afternoon, it is safe to say that, in spite of anything which may have been said or which may still be said in Washington, he had secured the acceptance of the League of Nations by the American people. From first to last he did not make a solitary attempt to explain or to defend the provisions of the draft of the new charter which has been agreed to by the representatives of the world in Paris. What he contented himself with doing, indeed all that it was necessary that he should do, was to point out to the people of the United States that there lay before them a great opportunity, and to indicate in no uncertain tones that he was confident, not only that they would take advantage of that opportunity, but that they had already taken advantage of it.

The League of Nations, Mayor Peters had said, in introducing Mr. Wilson to the meeting, was an instrument which would go down in history with Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence. The more so as it did not supersede these instruments but merely completed them. The Great Charter and the Declaration of Independence were milestones on the road of human progress. But they were milestones on comparatively provincial roads. The League of Nations is the first milestone on the highroad of the progress of the united civilized nations of the earth. And just as the people of Great Britain have treasured that battered stone which represents the miliaryum set up by the Romans, in London, as the center of the road system of the island, so the nations of the world will cherish the document to which the civilized peoples are prepared to set their hands in effacement of the terrible declaration that the sacred words of nations can be set aside as scraps of paper.

What, then, Mr. Wilson set before the people of the United States was the responsibility which was accruing to them individually as a result of their participation in Armageddon. He said, truly, and with an absence of exaggeration which must be understood by any person who is familiar with the conditions in Europe, that there was absolutely no jealousy and no distrust of the United States in Europe. On the contrary, he pointed out, the very absence of the United States from the quarrels of the past in Europe has enabled them to approach the people of that continent without any shadow of suspicion. And consequently, in his own words, because of this it was possible for them to take the lead in building "a new world constructed on a new basis of justice and right." This, he insisted, was because the United States, in the era of Armageddon, had not hesitated to stake their policy on the ideal. It is not bayonets, as the world is beginning to realize, but ideas which have won the Great War. And that war having been won by ideas, it is only right that the harvest of ideas should be gathered in, and not lost to humanity. It was this view which Mr. Wilson put so eloquently before the country in his speech. Was the country going, he said in effect, to take the broad way of ease and selfishness, owing to a vision limited by its own borders, or was it going to take the narrow way of duty, and accept the burden which duty places on all those who recognize it? Mr. Wilson did not, of course, admit for one second that there was any question as to the answer. He declared, humorously enough, that if it came to it he was human enough to enjoy a fight, but he declared that a fight over the attempt to limit the ideal of the country might safely be regarded by him as a positive indulgence.

The United States, the President declared, would never subject Europe to such a relapse as deserting the cause of freedom after having intervened to establish the cause of freedom. And, indeed, it must be plain enough to anybody who understands the political situation that the United States could not now withdraw without being untrue, not only to her undertakings in the present instance, but to her own history since the days of the earliest colonists. The truth is that an opportunity is offered to the world today to do something towards rendering, if not impossible, at least a thousand times more difficult, the perpetration of the great wrong of war. Owing to patient education by those who, throughout the centuries, have lived in the world of ideals, humanity is slowly beginning to realize that an idea is the strongest thing in the world. In the light of this discovery, people are beginning to see that it is quite futile to blame this man and that man for the struggles of the past, since such struggles would have been impossible if the minds of the peoples had not contained the passions out of which wars are forged. There is a great deal of truth, though it is not the whole truth, in the claim that wars have always originated out of commerce, and the gentlemen who maintain so strenuously the fiction of the abounding peace of commerce are really extraordinarily ignorant of history.

Why, does any person imagine, for instance, Rome was so determined to maintain her hold on Northern Africa? And why does anybody suppose that Spain declared the Pacific a Spanish lake, and forbade men to trade with the Manos of the West? Few countries have suffered a much harder fate than Belgium suffered in the Great War. But, if the desire to protect the western flank of the Hamburg to Baghdad railway led the Germans through Belgium into northern France, what was it that took the Belgians themselves into the Congo State, and permitted the atrocities of the government of King Leopold? Every country in the world has pages in its history it does not particularly want to see illuminated too brightly. And this is because nations, like governments, have passions which they have been content to see those governments gratify. Only a day or two ago the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom pointed out to the miners that war could scarcely be said to have ceased if the military struggle in France and Flanders was only

to give place to an economic one in Lanark and South Wales. If, therefore, the world is to take that full advantage of the League of Nations which the President of the United States proposes, it must not be content to imagine that harmony is to be reached by the suppression of standing armies or by the scrapping of ironclads. It must come to realize that peace and good will can only be attained as men learn that righteousness is not attained through vain oblations but through the substitution of the Mind of Christ for the carnal mind.

The Australian Labor Party

THE statement made by Mr. F. G. Tudor, the leader of the Australian Labor Party, to a representative of this paper, recently, to the effect that he was looking forward to the rehabilitation of the party, as the result of the return of the men from the front, is full of significance. Labor in Australia, as everywhere else, is in a state of flux, and, here as elsewhere, it is the official labor element that finds itself in the most difficult position. Standing as it does between the National Party, under the leadership of Mr. Hughes, and the One-Big-Union element, it seems to be in a position very similar to that occupied by the Nationalist Party in Ireland, just before the recent general election. Just as the old Nationalist Party trifled with Sinn Fein, so is the Australian Labor Party trifling with One-Big-Unionism; and, just as the Nationalists refused all compromise with Ulster, so Mr. Tudor and his followers refuse all compromise with the party headed by Mr. Hughes.

The weakness of the whole situation is, of course, that with official labor in Australia it is a personal matter. When Mr. Hughes, fresh from the battlefields and counsels of Europe, returned to Australia, in the autumn of 1916, convinced that conditions were such that neither Australia nor any other part of the Empire could afford to fall short of the utmost effort, and, as a consequence, launched his first conscription campaign, he found himself bitterly opposed by the official Labor Party. Mr. Tudor and his followers would have none of it, and, when Mr. Hughes refused to be governed by the vote of the majority, they expelled him and those who agreed with him from the ranks of the party. Mr. Hughes, however, is essentially a man of resource, and always most formidable when apparently cornered. He at once commenced negotiations with Mr. Cook, the leader of the Liberal Party, with a view to the formation of a coalition government. He was successful, and official labor, to whom such a contingency had been almost unthinkable, instead of being in a position to force Mr. Hughes to resign, found itself everywhere in a minority, and Mr. Hughes more firmly planted in power than ever.

Thence onwards, the one aim and object of official labor has been to bring about the downfall of Mr. Hughes. Larger issues and considerations have everywhere been ignored, and when Mr. Hughes, in the autumn of 1917, launched his second conscription campaign, and went so far as to declare, in his famous Bendigo speech, that if conscription were defeated a second time, the government would resign, official labor threw itself into the struggle with all its energy. Here was a unique opportunity of defeating, as it has been expressed, "the man who had once been its hero," and official labor took the fullest advantage of it. Conscription was defeated a second time, but Mr. Hughes did not resign; official labor became more personally embittered than ever, and it is this personal antagonism which is still very much its guiding motive.

It is, of course, a motive doomed to failure at all times, but especially doomed to failure in these days and times, and it is already leading the official Labor Party into dangerous waters. Those who know anything about the labor situation in Australia are well aware that the tenets of One-Big-Unionism are almost indistinguishable from the tenets of the I. W. W., and that the tenets of both find much agreement with the tenets of what has come to be known as Bolshevism. And yet Mr. Tudor, in his determination to bring about the rehabilitation of the old Labor Party, which, for so long, stood for law, order, and progress in Australia, quite calmly contemplates a surrender to One-Big-Unionism. "I would say," he declared in the interview already referred to, "that so far as they take part in political action, there is nothing to prevent members of the One Big Union working in complete harmony with the Labor Party, or even taking the absolute control of it. That is to say, they could operate in both industrial and political fields." This, of course, would not be rehabilitation, but extinction.

"Overturning Roosevelt's Work"

ON FEBRUARY 15, Gifford Pinchot addressed, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a letter to the editor of this newspaper protesting against the apparent intention of Congress to overturn one of the most important accomplishments of President Roosevelt's administration, that in behalf of the conservation of the nation's natural resources. Before this letter could be published, the House of Representatives did exactly the thing against which Mr. Pinchot's protest was directed. That is to say, on February 17 that body adopted, by a vote of 232 to 169, the conferees' report on the Oil and Mineral Land Leasing Bill, which opens "for development" vast areas of Western lands.

Under the terms of the measure it will be possible for the government, provided the Senate takes favorable action along the same line, to lease 700,000,000 acres of public land, 365,000,000 acres of forest reserve, 35,000,000 acres of coal land, 6,000,000 acres of oil land, and 3,500,000 acres of phosphate land to private individuals or corporations. In payment the government would receive royalties and rentals, and it reserves the right of supervising, controlling, and regulating the development.

To preserve these lands from exploitation in private interest was an end to which President Roosevelt, Mr. Pinchot, and the entire conservation forces of the nation directed every energy, a few years ago. The resources in question, when the struggle ended, were supposed to be sufficiently safeguarded, but, while all but a small guard of conservationists have apparently slept, the people who

have never ceased to hope for a relaxation of public vigilance have been awake and active. A long, vigorous, and persistent campaign has been waged to bring Congress around to the point of surrendering public control over these priceless properties.

The clause providing for government supervision, control, and regulation of the "development" for which the bill provides amounts, of course, to little or nothing. With the progress of the campaign for the capture of these lands, and with the increasing assurance that they could eventually be captured, there has been a steady departure from the rigidity of the early safeguards. In leading opposition to the conferees' report throwing the lands open, Representative Stafford, of Wisconsin, called attention to the fact that such radical changes had been made in the bill "that all fundamental principles of conservation of public lands have been violated." "The conferees," Representative Stafford went on to say, "have surrendered to the Senate policy of serving the exploiters of the government's resources. As the bill now stands, the government will receive nothing in return for these lands conceded to be the most valuable on the earth. They will fall into the hands of monopolies."

No one who voted for this grab of public lands in the House, and no one in the Senate who votes to agree with the conferees' report, can be ignorant of the fact that the measure is in direct opposition to a conservation policy which the whole country enthusiastically approved in President Roosevelt's time. Said Mr. Pinchot in his letter:

Ten years ago President Roosevelt, roused by the looting of our public lands, began the long fight to secure the benefits of their resources for the American people. In a message to the second session of the Fifty-ninth Congress he said: "It is not wise that the nation should alienate its remaining coal lands," and he held them for the people. This bill opens them to alienation. It also repeals the hard-won law which now permits the coal lands of Alaska to be developed under lease, but protects them from being sold into private hands.

Mr. Pinchot also calls attention to the jealousy with which President Roosevelt guarded future supplies of fuel for the United States Navy, and adds, "This bill is so vaguely drawn as apparently to deprive the navy of its reserves of Alaskan coal, which may be so vital to its power in the Pacific."

The bill, in detail, offers to the exploiter of American resources the greatest opportunity he has had in years. It strikes at the phosphate fields which, at this time, are of vital value to the American farmer. It endangers the national forests. It throws oil fields, needed by the navy, into private hands. At a time when fuel is one of the most important subjects of popular discussion, and when scarcity of coal is held up as an excuse for the imposition of exorbitant prices, this measure alienates 35,000,000 acres of coal lands practically from public ownership. It even opens up the lands of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado to private appropriation. In short, as Mr. Pinchot says: "This bill is a direct attack on the Roosevelt conservation policies, policies which were of all the most peculiarly his own, and it comes at a time when Congress, the nation, and the world have paid him such a tribute of recognition and respect as was never known before."

It is expected that the Senate will agree with the House in the adoption of the conferees' report and the passage of the measure. But what will President Wilson do with this bill? The interests of one of the principal parties to the proposed League of Nations are vitally attacked in it. Does not this fact demand, and shall it not have, particular attention from the Chief Magistrate of the United States at this time?

London's Tubes

WHENEVER, in one's journeys about the world, one meets a Londoner who left the great city in the eighties or nineties and has never returned, there is one thing one may be sure about: sooner or later, he will inquire, with a sudden shade of horrible recollection passing across his face, after the Underground. It will not be about the Underground of today, of course, but the Underground of his day, which he inevitably pictures as still existing; the Underground, not so black as it was usually painted, but still black enough in parts; the Underground forever being tilted at joyously in Punch, or written about indignantly by the whole tribe of Pro Bono Publicis in The Times. The exile from London always wants to know how it is coming on, or, at any rate, if he remembers it.

Now no one who had ever traveled on the Underground of the old days could ever forget it; but it is an experience which can never be had today. Few things that once figured so largely as a staple subject for reproach in the life of London have vanished so completely. The Underground of today, whether it be just below the ground, as in the case of the District, or many hundreds of feet below the ground, as in the case of the tubes, presents none of the terrors of the old régime. With the abolition of coal and steam came its regeneration. Coal and steam, of course, were never used on the tubes, as the Londoner still persists in calling his most extensive form of underground traffic, in spite of the fact that the term has been officially ignored these many years. The tubes have always been bright and clean, "cool in summer and warm in winter," and the Londoner calls them tubes because it was the first name he ever knew them by. The first of them, opened in 1900, was the famous "Tuppenny Tube," so styled because the fare for the entire length of the journey, from the Bank to Shepherd's Bush, or any part of it, was twopenny. The uniform fare was abolished in 1907, but the name "Tube" resolutely held its ground, and came to be utterly accepted as the term for all such ventures.

And so when the next was opened, running from Baker Street to Waterloo, it was called the Bakerloo Tube, and as each new route was completed, in spite of official titles, it found its way into common speech as a tube. Thus the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead Railway became the Hampstead Tube; the Great Northern Piccadilly and Brompton Railway, the Piccadilly Tube, and so on. Londoners have, of course, long since taken them for granted. One may always know a country cousin by the fact that he eagerly appropriates the

end seat of the last car, and leans forward to watch the endless line of lights, or the brilliantly lit station left a speck of light behind. Yet even the most hardened traveler is wont to renew the romance of it all at times; for there are always things happening to remind him of what a peculiar way it is, after all, of getting about. There is the utter silence, for instance, scarcely equaled on the loneliest mountain top, of an empty tube station when the last rumble of the last train has died away down the line. Then comes the first faint vibration of the next train, rising and falling, but ever growing more distinct, until with a rush it comes in, and with a rush goes out again, a tremendous racket followed, once again, by a tremendous silence. It is the same when the train suddenly stops between stations, and the motors are turned off. Everybody, a moment before, who was talking at all was talking as loudly as he could; suddenly he talks in whispers. Hundreds of feet above is the rush and roar of London traffic, but down here the rustle of a newspaper seems a violent disturbance. Then there is one other experience the interest of which, for some people, seems never to grow less, namely, the sudden run out into the sunlight of the country, amidst green fields and green trees. There is no gradation about it as there is above ground. One leaves the bustle and whirl of the Strand, say, and twenty minutes later, without ever a sign of its going, one has left all London behind and is out in the open country "at the end of the tube."

Notes and Comments

AN AEROPLANE that will bring America within a short day's journey of Europe is now promised by a French engineer, Auguste Rateau. It is to have an engine capacity of 200 to 300 miles an hour, according to the *Matin*. Whenever such a machine shall be perfected it will, of course, be welcome, but it would be particularly serviceable during the meeting of the Peace Conference, when certain of the distinguished delegates from the western side of the Atlantic might find it a great treat to be able to run home for week-ends.

IN THE busy times to come, the Democratic Party in the United States will hardly be disposed to point with pride to the ease with which the last session of the Sixty-fifth Congress deferred action on measures of public importance. Deferring action is a legislative term for putting off until tomorrow what should be done today. The last session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, however, will have no tomorrow.

PUBLIC libraries in towns of the United States are apt to be very much alike, but the one which next month will be formally handed over to the town meeting of Cape Elizabeth, Maine, is, as the advertising men say, "something different." The library will be given by Mr. W. W. Thomas, one time United States Minister to Sweden, and is, in fact, the little red schoolhouse in which he taught school while an undergraduate at Bowdoin. Not long ago Mr. Thomas returned to the neighborhood of his old schoolhouse and found that it had disappeared. It had been sold by the town, and the buyer had moved it. The former schoolmaster hunted up the new owner of his old schoolhouse, purchased it, moved it back to the original site, fitted it up as a public library, and has presented it to Cape Elizabeth.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ is reported to be residing in a small cottage at Wildegg, in the canton of Aargau, near Zurich, Switzerland, a bankrupt. In mentioning people of the von Tirpitz type it seems a little strange, in view of everything, that they are not referred to in the dispatches as fugitives from justice. On the contrary, there appears to be an effort to arouse sympathy for them.

IF THE liquor laws shall be carried out in the United States and Canada, and the authorities will find it difficult to avoid enforcing them, there will be no wet spot between the Rio Grande and the North Pole, after June 30 next. The last of the Canadian provinces to fall in, Quebec, will become dry on May 1. The manufacture and sale of intoxicants are already forbidden in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia. No doubt, the liquor interests will try to make a stand in Greenland, but the Danish Government, with regard for the amenities, is not likely to afford them any encouragement.

IN RELATION to the unionizing of Mexicans in El Paso, and in other Texas cities in which there is a considerable proportion of Mexican population, it is ingenuously stated that the purpose is to help General Filipe Angeles, who declares his intention of heading an army "to restore order" south of the Rio Grande. And it is an interesting coincidence that the announcement should be made just at a time when people in the United States, deeply concerned in the future of Mexico, are planning to go ahead with some important enterprises in that country, on the theory that the restoration-of-order period had passed.

ONE of the things which the managers of unprofitable traction companies apparently fail to grasp is the fact that their companies are unprofitable partly because the public has fallen out of the way of using them, and puts up with their poor accommodations and annoyances only when avoidance of these things is impossible. A ride on a street car was, at one time, something of a pleasure; at all events it was a convenience; since it has become a disagreeable experience thousands of people who used to ride now prefer to walk.

ROTARY clubs throughout the United States have undertaken the philanthropic and patriotic task of finding employment for 5000 men who were released from penal institutions on condition that they would enter the military service of the country. It is due to these men that every promise made them shall be sacredly observed, and the Rotary clubs are entitled to the highest commendation for their promptness in recognizing the obligation of society in this respect.